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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,649.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
27th Feb.	SALSETTE	9420	MOREA	11000
27th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
3 Pm Apl.	"BRITANNIA" *	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7851	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	617	792	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles						
Marseilles or Naples	558	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Emerald	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester..	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 5
C. City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Feb.	11 a.m. P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur 25th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb, calling at Vornval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

18th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinouet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	28th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,835	G. Bartolo	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Behars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cabol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6502	A. Haig	27th Feb. 1909
MASILIA	2091	A. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CHROASSIA	6716	G. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	15th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6502	A. Haig	29th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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Lahore	Colombo,	Natrobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

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BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent, per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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DE ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DE ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LT. BRIDPORT.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,825,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the reage of research and experiment, when Nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man,—science has indeed made gigant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon. particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, of the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who mourn over such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds: and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roue in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their proteus forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the usual Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful (60c) Breakfast

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of SURVEYOR, on Rs. 100 + Local Allowance Rs. 15. Only L. C. E.'s need apply. Written applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before 10th March, 1909.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
February, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of a Schools Committee of eight members under Section 39 of the Municipal Act as amended by Section 8 of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act III. of 1907.

2. Appointment of a Secretary to the Schools Committee, under Section 76A of the Act.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 17th February, 1909.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 18th February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1909, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, MILD STEEL PIPES and SLUICE VALVES, for laying 32" outlet main from M. H. Reservior to Chowpati.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
AND
EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Captain E. F. Gordon Tasker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10-45 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Kilbaldo, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashhurst in Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N. W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Rs. 1 for single ticket.

Narassin uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khuduck, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY GROWKSY, Mow Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Mohalla, 56/60, Ali Umar Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

Our glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay Agents, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.

Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th February 1909, at 6-30 P. M.

BEN H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th January, 1909.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST,—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF CAST IRON SCRAP in lots of not less than one wagon load for immediate delivery on cash payment. Offers are invited which should be submitted to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

The scrap will be conveyed over the North-Western Railway free of freight charges. Charges over Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will be at Railway Material Rates and over East Indian Railway at condemned Railway Material Rates.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29th January, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. GOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
23, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bensly Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
COMPRESSED AIR PHONOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY next,
(February 19 and 20), at 9 P.M.
Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT,
SATURDAY 6-15—7-15.
Admission:—Children and Indian Servants, As. 8.
ADULTS, Re. 1.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1909.
RECITAL AT 6-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Fugue in E flat.....I. S. Batch.
2.—Largo .....Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
3.—Audante Espressivo.....Sullivan.
(From Symphony in E.)
4.—Air..... "O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5 { Pastorale .....Salome.
{ Water Music .....Handel.
6.—Song..."There is a green hill far away" .....Gounod.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
Hymn 215 .....Gounod.
7.—Arioso..."Land we now our God".Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Arnold Schmuck.)
8.—Grand Chorus .....Guilmant.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made for the Organ Fund, which is heavily in debt.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P.M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P.M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Pools, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ARDESHIR DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Mow Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdavi Street.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to address their Accounts to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 73, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BAEL and RED GUM-SYRUP.—This is an agreeable preparation and is a guaranteed cure for those suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentry, etc. Per bot. Re. 1.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports During the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of mainland and having one little girl, age 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which can be used for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Continentals. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 8. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for upcountry, Marathi Speaking CLERK, accustomed to keeping cash accounts on construction works and preparing statistical returns. Previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 1134, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS to serve as Cashier and Accountant. Men having previous experience only need apply with copies of their testimonials stating salary expected. Cashier will be required to give security. Apply to Box No. 1138, care of this Paper.

WANTED FOR MADRAS.—ASSISTANT FOREMAN, capable of carrying out and superintending wiring installations. Must be conversant with modern methods. Pay Rs. 150 per month.—Reply to Box No. 1129, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at No. 12 A Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GRAND SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINESE AND JAPANESE
WORKS OF ART
BY
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	20,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c. Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	60 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	63 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
TOOTING: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years; Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Hariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' RALEIGH BICYCLE, with accessories, in good order, new inner and outer tubes, dress guard and gear case, free wheel and two good brakes, Rs. 80.

V. A. CHURCHILL,
Apollo Chambers.

FOR SALE.

OWNER going Home. C-SPRING VICTORIA and PAIR of BAY WALER COBS, 15 h., with double and single Harness, uniforms and stable gear, as in daily use. Rs. 1,800.

G. OWEN DUNN,
School of Art Bungalow.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED MEDICAL OFFICER to act as LOCUM-TENENS for six months, from 5th May. Apply stating qualifications, &c., to

THE MANAGER,
Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ld.,
P. O. Wondalli, Deccan.

FINISHER.

WANTED an experienced FINISHER for cotton goods. Apply to—

THE ELGIN MILLS Coy.,
CAWNPORE.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

Write to the Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens of the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District, for the following:—

If ever you wish to be on the spree
And have a good drink without the D. T.
Look sharp with a letter
You cannot do better
Than write to RENNICK for his Apple Tea
And for the Estates Evaporated Fruits.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion '...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ..	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-3 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	R

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,589 tons, Captain R. Humphreys, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchborvea, 2,572 tons, Captain D Nicholas sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. K. Jackson, Mr. Valabdas and 585 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Yarra, 2,514 tons, Captain H. Sellier arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Austria 4,891 tons Captain B. Cabol arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon via Mormagoa, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Morison arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, via Karachi with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2,447 tons, Captain P. Crocco arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Newcastle (N. S. W) with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—1 officer, R. E., Major Smith, Mr. Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Sajan and 2 sons, 4 Sergeants, 14 natives and 250 deck.

THE steamer Auchenblae, 2,597 tons, Captain G. Mair, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Hancock R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

General Henry Hunt Capt.....Marsters ...U S Navy
General Henry Knox Capt ...R Rasmusen ...U S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb, 17.

Albertto Treves 2447 .....Crocco
Bime..... .....1899Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
Balimba.....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon, London27-2.09 P & O S N Co
Dongola.....Powell .....Transport
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Hoseince...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....525 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismailia.....3341Ross .....M M & Co
Koh.....510 Moxon.....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2367 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lysistrata...626Bennett .....American Yacht
Lalpoora.....2124Fry..... M Mackenzie & Co
Nawab.....2041Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Orissa.....3525Kedalie .....Stream .....M M & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2743Histon ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salfi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir... .....2555 Revill..... ...S & H S N Co
Singu.....1919Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Volute.....3593Jackson .....W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2552 Honywood.....Calcutta M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia...3994Haig....Liverpool...27-2 W & A G & Co
6 Yeborofu Maru...3967Sato....Kobe27-2 N Y Kaisha
7 Austria .....4979Cobel ...Kobe ....24-2 A L S N Co
8 Strathtay .....2350Mackenzie .....Antwerp...20-2 W & A Graham & Co
9 Braunfels... ...3559Ittlosen .....Karachi.....26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Yarra ..2514Seltier.Marseilles 18-2 M M & Co
12 Egypt...4178 Summers...London ...13-3 P & O Co
14 Kasara...905Manley.....Busreh.....18-2M M & Co
15 Obra .....3520Cammas .....N F M M & Co
16 Celtic King...2589 Humphreys ...Antwerp ...17-2 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb, 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Calcutta	4785	Rae...	Karachi	19-2	K N & Co
C & R Clan Urquhar	...3757	Somwer felt ...	N F	10-3	F Muir & Co
F Haddon Hall...	2677	Abram	Marseilles	21-2	K N & Co
G Naseri	911	LeMierre.	Persian Gulf	21-2	B & P S N Co
K Totomi Maru...	2468	Smith	Kobe...	21-2	N Y Kaisha
M Delhi...4784		Andrews...	Shanghai	3-3	P & O S N Co
N Parthia...1766		Rohde...	Hall	21 2	N F W & A G & Co
O President..3096		Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26-2	A Strandes
P Shah Ameer.....1922		Harrison	Mauritius...	2C-2	E & A M Jeewanji

H W V D

Linga.....951 Cutbush ...Karachi.....19-2M M & Co

M W D D

Amaye.....4359 Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co

H W P D

Sudravati...513 Fakeera..Mangalore ...19-2Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Alberto Treves s...	Crocco	Newcastle
	Singu s	Morison	Rangoon Jan 28
	Beme s.....	Stockwell.....	Rangoon Feb 1
17	Austria s.....	Gabol	Trieste Jan 29
	Yarra s.....	Sellier	Sydney Jan 23
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi Feb 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Salahadji s.....	Van Rijl	Aros Bay
	Lawada s.....	Lane	Moulmein
	Macedonia s	Bennett	Shanghai &c
	Dongola (S.T) s ...	Powell.....	Southampton
	Inchborva s	Nicholas	Dunkirk
	Celtic King	Humphreys...	Antwerp &c
	Lysistrata Am Yt.	Bennett	Colombo
	Auchenblae s.....	Mair	Kobe &c
	M. M. S. Fox.....	Hunt.....	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Yarra Sellier for Marseilles.
" Kasara Manley for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Singu for Karachi and Rangoon.
Beme for Karachi and Rangoon.
Austria for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
4	Visigoth	Calcutta
7	Neidenfels	New York
11	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
11	Camberwell	London
12	Schonfels	Bremen
13	Fumi Maru	Japan
14	Okara	Rangoon
14	Twingens	Rangoon
15	Tara	Straits
15	Eyrarfjall	Melbourne

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Names	From
13	Surada B Y Archdeacon	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

14	Kaparthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong
	Bavaria	W Robertson	Boulogue and Genoa
	Alcana	D Morgan	Negapatam
	Fitzpatrick	R E Hitchinson	Bombay
	Lama	L B Hirst	Rangoon
15	Kum Sang	E J Buller	Hongkong
	Umballa	A M Rait	Adelaide
	Clan Maciver	Redford	Boston & New York
	Lotusmere	J T Wilson	Bombay
	Sirdhana	J V Le Grand	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—95 bales wool, L Hurbhum ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 30 bales wool, M Balia ; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—½ cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co.
Caledonia s—5 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 75 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 75 cwts horns, G Suchedina.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts casterseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 112 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Haddon Hall s—1,000 cwts teelseed and 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros ; 30 bales hemp, R Reeve and Go ;1,837 cwts groundnuts and 3,042 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 16 bales yarn, F.F Campbell and Co ; 55 bales cotton-waste, N Futohally and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—283 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Parthia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathlan s—200 cwts cotton-fly and waste, C Heerjee ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 120 cwts gum, T V Goodse Bros.
Haddon Hall s—16 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—763 cwts rapeseed and 450 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 305 cwts gum and 105 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy; 200 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co ; 200 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co,

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—44 cases opium, B and P S N Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Austria s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 450 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 425 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,962 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,075 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,214 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Totomi Maru s—502 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Austria s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—900 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha
Austria s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE BACK BAY BATH CO., LD.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on the 11th instant, Mr. J. Procter Watson presiding. The directors' report and audited accounts were submitted to the meeting and passed. The net earnings of the Company, including Rs. 1,148-2-8 brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 3,014-14-2, out of which Rs. 590-0-0 was placed to depreciation account as usual.

The annual dividend of 6 per cent. was sanctioned and is payable on March 1st, and the sum of Rs. 1,514-14-2 has been carried forward to next year's account, Messrs. H. S. Symons and H. A. H. Payne were re-elected directors.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. It was proposed by Principal A. L. Covernton, seconded by Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, and carried, that the renominated and newly-nominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties as follows :—The Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D. arts ; Lt.-Col. C.H.L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., I.M.S., medicine ; Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L.M. & S., medicine ; Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., L.L.B., law ; Mr. R.P. Paranjpye, B.Sc., M.A., arts ; Major W.V. Scudamore, R.E., engineering ; Dr. J.A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H., medicine ; The Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn M. Inst. C.E., engineering ; Mr. Narayen Gunaji Welinkar. M.A., L.L.B., arts ; Mr. P.B. Haigh, B.A (Cantab.), I.C.S., arts ; Mr. F.W. Marrs, M.A. (Cantab.), arts ; Mr. Abdul Kadir Surfraz Shaikh, M.A., arts. The meeting then separated.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for,)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	17	10	44 a.m.	3	55
Teheran ...	17	14	35	...	23
Suez	17	2	15 p.m.	...	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (14-1-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGGE—February 6, at Chundowa Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of H. L. Bigge, of a daughter.
CARSLAW—February 7, at Sabong Tea Estate, Cachar to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Carslaw, a daughter.

DEATH.

LE PATOUREL—February 14, at her residence, No 182, Lower Circular Road, Caroline Elizabeth, relict of the late J. P. B. le Patourel, Branch Pilot H. M. B. P. S. aged 76 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 9-24m ; 10-39a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-41a.
Banks closed. Hindu holiday.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
League of Mercy, annual general meeting, Cathedral Boys' School, 6-p. m.
Concert, Dramatic Entertainment and Dance, G. I. P. R. Parel Mechanics' Institute, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."—"OLD PROVERB."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m. ; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m. ; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m. ; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, February 19.—Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th February, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Saturday, February 20.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Race-course Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m. B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Bellary Press Company, 19, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

Sunday, February 21.—Quinquagesima Sunday Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Inspection, B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, by Inspector of Coast Defences. Sun rises, 7h. 4m Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

Monday, February 22.—Medical Congress in Bombay to be opened by H. E. the Governor as president, University Hall, 10-45 a. m. Inspection of the Pathological Section after the opening. Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p. m. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 5 p. m. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting of the Bombay Branch, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p. m. St. Mary's ex-Students Union, Concert in aid of the Foundling Home, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Tuesday, February 23.—Medical Congress, University Hall, 11 a. m. Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Bandmann Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. Contested Municipal Election, Cruickshank Road. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Wednesday, February 24.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Chackla. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

FAIR.—The annual celebration of Shri Pap-Mochaneshwara's Temple at Worli, Koliwada, will be held with Palquin procession at night.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,383, the daily average being 141. The total of new patients was 436.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During January the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 131. Men 36, women 19, and children 76.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delegoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Aldershot" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 18th instant.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at Victoria Gardens commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Quickstep.....	Preciosa ..... Weber
Overture	Zampa ..... Herold
Reminiscences of Tosti	Pougher
Valse.....	Tout Paris..... Waldeufel
Selection	The Dairymaids .....Renbens
Gavotte.....	Wedding Bells .....Rimner
Porto Ricau Dance	Rosita..... Missud

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE Y. M. C. A.—On Friday and Saturday next (19th and 20th) Cinematograph and Compressed Air Phonograph Entertainments are to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 9 p.m. each evening ; there will also be an hour's entertainment for children on Saturday from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. Messrs. Pathe Freres (Cinematograph) and the proprietors of the Pathephone (Compressed Air Phonograph) are giving these entertainments for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., the proceeds to go to the Association. This is a practical way of making a donation to such an Institution. About 4,000 feet of Animated Pictures will be projected each evening by Messrs. Pathe Freres, who will shew one or two of their latest Art Films recently imported to India, besides many other films of interest and amusement. The Compressed Air Phonograph (Pathe Phono Cinema Chine) is an interesting machine, the Compressed Air being driven by a small motor into a special metal micaless sound box, thereby increasing the volume of sound and at the same time giving a clearer result and greater steadiness. The records will be heard with fine effect in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. A good two hours programme each evening may be expected.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

Deccan Sabha's Opinions.

THE Deccan Sabha has forwarded the following representation to the Government of Bombay on Lord Morley's Reform Scheme :—

Sir,—We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Deccan Sabha respectfully to approach the Government with this representation on the subject of the constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council under the new Reform Scheme, and we venture to hope that the points urged below will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government.

2. The first prayer of the Sabha is that in the reconstituted Council, the elected members should now be placed in a substantial majority. The Secretary of State for India has decided that an official majority is not to be maintained in the Provincial Legislative Councils. The Government of India have laid down that the nominated non-official element is to be reduced to the smallest proportions possible, being practically limited to the nomination of representatives for sections of the community too small numerically, to secure a member of their own in any general system of election, and yet in the opinion of the Government, requiring for special reasons, to be represented separately on the Council. The Bombay Government themselves have not asked for more than 13 official members out of a total of 57 in their larger scheme or out of 45 members in their smaller scheme. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, venture to trust that in the proposals which will receive final sanction, the elected element will clearly preponderate over both the official and the nominated non-official elements put together.

3. The Sabha next beg leave to urge that as regards the number and constituencies of elected members, the Government will be pleased to adopt the provisions of the larger and not the smaller of the two schemes, submitted by the Bombay Government to the Government of India, with such additions as have become necessary to give effect to the decision, to give the Mahomedan community separate representation by election. The most notable difference between the two Government schemes is that the larger one provides for practically each district being represented by its own member, whereas the smaller one assigns only two members to a whole division of five or six districts. In the opinion of the Sabha, the advantages of separate representation for each district are both obvious and important, and the Sabha hope that the Government will see their way to secure those advantages for the new Council, such district representation will tend to raise the level of the public life in the mofussil. It will tend also to dissipate many of the misapprehensions which often prevail in the districts about the intentions of the Central Government in administrative matters. Further it will create a new sense of responsibility in the minds of district officials. Moreover, in view of the new power proposed to be conferred upon Members of the Legislative Council to raise discussions on administrative questions at Council meetings, it is of the utmost importance that each district should be represented by its own member, possessing in a special degree a knowledge of Local conditions and grievances. If it is decided to grant such separate district representation, the Sabha would respectfully suggest, that instead of merely conferring the franchise on members of Local Boards and Municipalities, a new electorate should be formed for each district composed of all members of local Boards and Municipalities, all landholders paying an annual assessment of, say Rs. 300 or more, all income-tax-payers on incomes of at least Rs. 3,000 a year, Fellows of the University, Graduates and Pleaders of more than ten years' standing, holders of Government titles, honorary magistrates and pensioners drawing pensions of Rs. 100 a month or above, resident in the district. This will give a large number of persons in the district, capable of exercising the franchise with judgment and independance, a real interest in the election.

4. The Sabha recognize that if the Bombay Government decide to adopt the suggestion of the Secretary of State to introduce into the Presidency a system of electoral colleges, separate district representation will not be possible, for it is of the essence of the scheme suggested by the Secretary of State, that there should be no single-member constituencies and that every constituency should return such a number of members as will enable important minorities in it, to send to the Council a member of their own choice. In that case, however, the Sabha would recommend that an electoral college should be formed for each Divison and that it should return the same or nearly the same number of members as there are districts in the Division. Thus if twenty members are assigned to the four Divisions of the Presidency, as proposed in the larger scheme of the Bombay Government, they may be alloted as follows :—Northern Division 5, Central Division 6, Southern Division 5 and Sind 4. If such electoral colleges are formed, the Sabha agree that the members should have only one vote each.

5. The Committee welcome warmly the proposed expansion of the functions of the Council. They recognise with deep pleasure and gratitude the beneficient and far-reaching character of the scheme of reform, and they beg respectfully to assure the Government that they will cordially co-operate in making the scheme a success. We have, etc.,

H. N. APTE,
G. B. DEVAL,
V. R. GUPTA,
Secretaries, Deccan Sabha, Poona.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last twelve days of December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,827, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 176. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1908, were Rs. 52,232, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 404.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last twelve days of December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,731, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,237. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1908, were Rs. 1,18,485, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 414.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the last twelve days of December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 52,474, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 17,922. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1908, were Rs. 4,26,526, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 68,092.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LEVEE AND RECEPTION LISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" has, I think, made his remarks unnecessarily offensive to a large and important section of the community, when he states that "the *trade* should be excluded" from the Levee. To my mind, it savours of the snob whose only claim to social acceptance, either at a Levee or elsewhere, would be the fact that the accident of circumstance has placed him—at his own valuation—on a "fixed income of Rs. 400 per mensem," which is the money-value that he regards as a practical definition or expression of status. I am sorry both for the suggestion and for the personality that it seeks to constitute. The heads of trading firms have, in my opinion, a preferential, if not a constitutional claim to official public recognition : they are employers of labour and contributors to the State revenue, and are therefore factors in the commercial progress of the country—units of a "Nation of Shopkeepers" as Napoleon put it ; while the "400-rupee" basis would produce all sorts of irregularities and incongruities. If the choice had to be made on a logical basis, the "400-rupee" clerk or assistant would surely not be placed as a citizen on the same plane as the head of a firm who must have gone through the mill before rising to a superior controlling position in a firm. After all, a Levee is purely an official function while a Reception has more of a social character; and even at a Reception, I can see no reason why gentlemen (like those singled out by "Pro Bono Publico") should not be "received." My experience is that there are quite as many gentlemen in the trade as there are in other walks in life : indeed, I am prepared to go further and to state that the gentlemen that the former class produce have a more natural character than a large proportion of those of the latter class, who come out to India devoid of any social aspiration, but soon take the Anglo-Indian infection, get veneered and affect "The Gentleman." I know of the case of a man who, not many years ago, did not know ordinary table manners—who ate peas off the blade of his knife and cheese from the end of it : to-day he is a prominent member of society, holding an undisputed pre-eminent status in society. At heart, he is no doubt a gentleman—I know he is ; but if he had to depend upon the exhibition of genteel manners to obtain status, he would have been hopelessly pilled. And there are many such as these. On the other hand, at the last Levee, two of those who were in the public entree crush near me, though faultlessly dressed, carried abundant evidence of their proprietary interest as landed gentry under their nails. I know that they are landholders, apart from the demonstration they made of the fact; but such demonstrative possession —far above "400-rupee status"—is usually carefully excluded from the personal "attributes" of a gentleman, if gentility be a constituent. Generally, I think "Pro Bono Publico" has placed his views on a very trenchant basis, and he would have been wise in his generation if he had adopted the caution of the elephant in feeling the ground he was treading over before planting on it the weight of an opinion which discounts his own personality. I would recommend him to carefully add to his literature "Lord Chesterfield's advice to his Son," and if he do so, he will probably be able to see the situation with a very different pair of lenses than those he has used in inditing his letter under reply, for after all "the rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that."

R. B.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—With reference to the letter and list of subscribers to the Bombay Cathedral Improvement Fund, which you kindly inserted in your issue of the 16th instant, a previous subscriber has informed me that he is willing to give a second donation in the shape of monthly payments of Rs. 25 per month for 12 months, provided that 20 other subscribers will give a monthly donation for 12 months. He does not make any stipulation as to the amount of such monthly donations, and I feel sure that if you will kindly insert this letter in your paper at least 19 others will follow this suggestion and enable the Fund to benefit considerably.—Yours, etc.,

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer.
Bombay Cathedral Improvement Fund.

KILLED BY THE NEWSPAPERS.

A PRETTY long list of people who have received "premature newspaper burial" might be compiled if it were worth while. Sir W. S. Gilbert is one who, some five years ago, had occasion to say that at the risk of "spoiling sport," he was still in the flesh and was not a disembodied spirit. Nicholls Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," grew so tired of premature announcements of his death that he declared that the newspapers would have to resort to affidavits "to make their swindle appear feasible even in sensational prints." When Mr. Banerofft, the historian, died, some of the newspapers took him for the actor of that name and published obituary notices accordingly. Mr. Birrell, who dislikes newspaper praise, has also had an opportunity of reading in advance what is thought of him, although this was before he became a Cabinet Minister. Lord Courtney of Penwith and Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, are also said to be among the people still living who have read announcements of their own death. The late Sir Donald Stewart, the great Indian soldier; Blondin, the tight-rope walker ; Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist; Lord Brougham, and Sir George Berkeley had the same experience in their day.

One advantage of being reported dead before the event is that one can correct one's own obituary notice for its second appearance. Even eminent men are not indifferent to what may be said of them after their death. The late Lord Goschen was an example of this. A writer in the "Scotsman" stated in 1903 that when he was in the House of Commons it was Mr. Goschen's ambition to be Speaker, and one day he sat in the Speaker's chair in order to test his eyes. After he died the "Scotsman" published a confidential letter to the editor in which Lord Goschen said :—"I venture to mention this only because in case some day you should have an obituary notice of me. I should not like this view of my aspirations to be included. The fact is that it was with much reluctance that I accepted Mr. Gladstone's offer of the Speakership (subject to my eyes being sufficiently good), which Mr. Gladstone made to me with some insistence. . . . Perhaps you will think it strange that I am, by anticipation, correcting the proofs of an obituary notice of myself."

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BRYSON & CO., 33, Esplanade Road, Madras

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 19.

The P. & O. Coy's. Steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Davis, Mrs
Gohill, Mr G
Hirst, Miss G
Hunt, Dr G H
Johnson, Mr W J
Lowson, Capt C S
Mitchell, Mr J H
Robinson, Mrs J
Seary, Miss B
Screen, Mr G
Slaters, Miss C
Tallock, Mr C M
Williams, Mr and Mrs
Weir, Mr J M

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Duckworth, Rev, Mrs and 2 children
Isamaral Lieut R T
Souza Faro, Capt J D

FROM BRINDISI.

Custace, Mr S
Dobbs, Mr W E
Gassells, Mr W S
Maude, Mr W
Ross, Prof Ronald

FROM MARSEILLES.

Crabtree, Mr and Mrs
Clifton, Mr and Mrs J Talbot
Duncan, Mr W
Fox, Mr H
Frost, Mr Henry
Garratt, Major H S
Hamilton, Mr R
Hunt, Dr G H
Kandamani, Mr M
Kenyon Slaney, Major-General W R
Marsach, Comdr A J
MacHutchen, Mr C
Macphail, Miss A M
Murray, Capt J H
MacKerrow, Miss
Mohay, Mr R M
Norton, Mr and Mrs H
Ricketts, Major H C
Robertson, Major G H
Resch, Major A T
Stewart, Mr D
Taylor, Mr D J
Watson, Mr H O
Williams, Mr C B
Yorke Smith, Mr F

FROM PORT SAID.

Bell, Lt C J
Fabyan, Mr and Mrs M

FOR KARACHI.

Gornelius, Miss
Cleiming, Mr W
DaCosta, Mrs O M and child
Jenkins, Mr and child
Mukhi, Mr M C
Robson, Mr H T

Per s.s. "Austria," Feb. 17.

The following passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Clark, Mr G F
Burns, Mr
Gunn, Mr W J
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs
Lynde, Mr Chas R
Ostrorsky, Miss and Maid
Ostrorsky, Count and Countess
Storck von, Mr K R
Miss V Storck,
Sweet, Mrs J H
Zelensky, Mr L de

Per s.s. "City of London," February 19.

Passengers per s.s. "City of London" due here at daylight to-morrow and passengers will be landed at the Victoria Dock Wall. None but passenger Agents will be allowed on board :—

LIVERPOOL TO NAPLES.—Miss Marion Almond, Miss Close-Brooks, Mrs E F Cummings, Miss V Lucas Shadwell.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.—Mrs Banner, Mrs Cartwright, Mr and Mrs J C Chapmen, Mr T M G Chapmen, Capt W H D'Oyly, Mr E C Johnston, Mr Arthur F Lobb.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.—Mrs E J Erskine, Mrs A E Gracey and infant, Mr and Mrs J W Holliwell.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Mrs D W Aikman, Mrs Campbell, nurse and infant, Mr and Mrs W Chapman, Mrs G G Graig, Mr E G Graig, Mr and Mrs J H Curtis, Lady Stewart Dick Cunningham, Mrs A De Sa, Mrs Dunipace and 3 children. Mrs Ephgrave and infant, Miss W Fraser, Mr and Mrs Glanville child and infant, Eng Lieut H H Gordon, Mr T W Hartley, Mrs Geo Jeffrey Huntley, Lieut D Inglis, Mr John F Irving, Mr and Mrs H Mallalieu,

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

JAPAN'S SCORN OF TURKEY.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In writing of Japan's dislike of and contempt for Turkey, we mentioned Turkey's refusal to admit a Japanese Embassy to Constantinople on terms of equality with the European Embassies. In this matter the Turks would seem at first sight to have been over-proud, for by receiving a Japanese Minister and granting to Japanese subjects the right of extra-territoriality they might apparently have made a useful friend and would have lost nothing, for there are only two or three Japanese in Turkey and the number will never probably be much greater. To allow a Japanese Consul to exercise jurisdiction over these two or three subjects would have been no serious infringement on the right of the Sublime Porte. Strange as it may appear, however, Abdul Hamid personally disliked the Japanese for waking up Asia and for beating Russia, and there is a story told on the best authority that when a Turkish general communicated with great glee to the Sultan the news of Tsushima and congratulated His Majesty on the way in which Turkey's hereditary enemies, the Russians, were being beaten by Asiatics, the Padishah replied with a long face that he saw nothing to be cheerful about. "The Japanese," he said, "are doing me infinite harm, for by the defeats which they are inflicting on Nicholas II, the only autocratic monarch in Europe besides myself, they are causing the greatest damage to the principle of autocracy." This reply, the authenticity of which is not doubted for it is given in Sir Charles Eliot's "Turkey in Europe," a book which was written before the Turkish Revolution, seems to us to prove that whatever else may be said of him the Sultan is one of the keenest and most far-sighted diplomatists in Europe. Perhaps if the Sultan's deeper thoughts about Japan could be read, and if the true inwardness of Turco-Japanese relations could be perceived the Sultan's sagacity would be even more strikingly apparent.

Whatever be the reason, however the Japanese fail to come to an understanding with the Turkish Government, but now they are being urged by many of the Young Turks to try again with the new Sublime Porte. That institution is as immovable as before however with regard to the question of the capitulations; its argument being that it would be better for the Japanese to wait a few years, since in a very short time extra-territoriality will be abolished in Turkey as it was in Japan. Another obstacle is the racial pride of the Turks who regard themselves as mighty conquerors in three continents but are looked upon somewhat contemptuously by the average Japanese as a degenerate and played-out race who once were great but are now useless to themselves and to others. Then again there is the prejudice which the average Turk feels against the man who does not believe in God. Rightly or wrongly the Ottoman has got the idea that the Japanese has no God, and this belief causes him, the Ottoman, grave concern. He could forgive almost anything but that.

As for the 60,000 Young Turks who have lived and studied abroad and who are now come back, we do not believe that the "odium theologicum" is so strong with them as it is with their stay-at-home countrymen, in fact they sincerely admire the progressiveness of the Japanese. But, then, the Japanese, being a practical and materialistic folk, pay very little attention to a country which is so distant and so little likely to be of use to them in the immediate future as Turkey. Also the various military experts whom Japan has sent to Constantinople from time to time—and our Constantinople correspondent spoke with one of these experts a very short time ago—see no parallel whatever between the Turkish and Japanese revolutions and no resemblance whatever between the Turkish and the Japanese races. Themselves the most orderly, clean and methodical people in the world, even before their revolution,—they find in Constantinople dirt, disorder and demoralization, carried to such a point that they are doubtful if Turkey can be properly called a nation at all and not a fortuitous collection of worn out odds and ends of races. The streets of Constantinople, according to the Japanese military expert in question, "are like the dried-up beds of mountain torrents, the infrequent footpaths are never more than two feet broad and are always occupied by "hammals" or porters carrying on their backs loads that would tax the strength of a dray-horse, and ordering out of their way with a voice like a fog-horn the unfortunate pedestrian who does not happen to be a "hammal" and is afraid of disappearing in the mud or being run over by horses if he ventures into the middle of the road. But if racial promise goes for anything the time may well be coming when Japan will have to alter her opinion considerably concerning Turkey's part in world politics.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—India is especially an agricultural country. She will remain an agricultural country to the end of time, no matter how greatly her resources are developed and multiplied, no matter how much more dense grows her population She will never become as England, and certain parts of America have become a land of gigantic cities where men crowd to win their bread by trade and the exercise of mechanical arts leaving the country with a thinned population and contracted cultivation. It is most unlikely that the number of great Indian cities will be very greatly multiplied. The land will be always one where the population dwells in the main in small towns and hamlets, and turns the soil for bread.

This is not because India is better suited than other lands for the pursuit of agriculture, or the Indian ryot, whatever his nationality, a better farmer than is to be found elsewhere. Burke's masterly picture, depicting India as a land of wonderful fertility, where the earth had but to be tickled with a hoe in order to laugh with a harvest, was, like so many more of the great orator's efforts, a product of his fervent imagination, bearing but the faintest resemblance to reality. It was dashed off to score a point in the Warren Hastings campaign and having served its purpose continues to mislead humanity. India is agriculturally, not a rich land, and the Indian agriculturist is, with rare and notable exceptions, a very poor cultivator. There is, thanks to the forest destruction of ages, too much sun and too little moisture during the greater part of the year. The rainfall is badly distributed, causing now droughts now floods, again owing to wholesale forest destruction. The co-efficient of fertility is low, and the soil is overtaxed. Everything possible is taken from the over-worked fields, and little or nothing returned to them. Where even the system of rotation of crops, and of fallow, is understood and acted upon, the fields are left unmanured, or practically unmanured. Proper and continuous tillage for the conservation of moisture is rarely practised. Almost every agricultural crime possible is committed. The Indian agriculturist is almost as bad and wasteful a farmer is the American, and that is saying a great deal. He is forced by the congestion of his districts and his peculiar social system and instincts to practice his evil economics on a smaller scale than is at present the case with the Americans, and where in one place it is all mischief in the other machines are almost unknown. This is about all the difference. In both countries, too, the forest waste has been terrible. The consequence is that the land steadily deteriorates, and more and more approximates to desert over vast areas. There are in India spots that are truly fertile and tribes and individuals that are good agriculturists. Both are, however, rare.

Notwithstanding all this, agriculture is and must remain the chief of India's industries from the greater poverty of the land in other resources. She can hardly be styled highly mineralised. Her forests have been ruined, and with this her water power in the mountains. The people of most of her nations are not artistic as are the Japanese or French, nor original and strenuous as many European nations. All their works, political, mechanical, agricultural, are distinguished by the same faults:—lack of depth, of finish. They are essentially facile and highly imitative. But these very attributes may be turned to means for the salvation of the land. The Indian has learned to mime admirably in the region of politics and letters. It is time, if in the future he is not to perish utterly, that the mime agricultural became fashionable. Let those who call themselves leaders of Indian thought teach the ryot, as the Government is trying too the economics of his industry. Let them induce him to follow in the footsteps of the careful Japanese and Westerns. When the ryot learns to conserve and apply to his starven fields what one writer styled X, a product now abundant where not required, in the village and urban court-yards, lanes and water-supplies; when his caste instincts teach him the value of true co-operation for fighting the elements, the usurer, and the exploiter of markets; when he learns the advantage of assisting Government to clothe the hills with timber, and to establish fuel reserves for town and village, to the advantage of the water-supply and the manure pit; when he treats the soil like any other delicate mechanism, intended for use and not permitting of abuse, then will a great and beautiful day have dawned for India.

THE MADRAS STATISTICAL ATLAS.

"THE MADRAS MAIL":—We have received from the Government Press the revised edition of the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, based on the volume published in 1895 by Mr. C. Benson, (formerly Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture) revised and brought up to the date of the last Census by Mr. N. E, Marjoribanks, I. C. S., Director of Land Records. In his preface, Mr. Marjoribanks says that "the issue of this edition has been considerably delayed, mainly, because the scope of revision at first attempted was more ambitious than was practicable to compass in short intervals of freedom from other work." These Statistical Atlases are prepared to meet the demand made in the Famine Relief Code to prepare a statistical account, with a map for each district, showing the areas liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population of such areas and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each likely to require employment on relief works in a year of famine from extreme drought or other causes. In Bombay, as in Madras, the decennium 1891-1901 was considered the most convenient period upon which to base the information required. In Bombay, the work was delayed and it was not till 1904 that a revision of the Statistical Atlas of 1888 was undertaken. A special officer however, was appointed to undertake the work and the Atlas, a particularly well-compiled one, was issued as long ago as September, 1906. In Madras, where the work has been carried out by the Director of Land Records in the "short intervals of freedom from other work," the publication is so belated that we shall soon have another Census on us. The work, however, has been done thoroughly and the issue of future editions will only necessitate revision and bringing up to date with reference to the latest statistics. In the Bombay Atlas there are beautifully executed maps coloured to give the information demanded by the Famine Code, but the present edition of the Madras Atlas has no maps, it being intended that the Atlas of district maps issued by the Survey Office should be used in connection with the Statistical Atlas. This, however, is a makeshift sort of arrangement, and we much prefer the Bombay plan of inserting the maps facing the descriptions of each district containing full references and coloured so as to give at a glance the main information which it is the object of the publication to furnish.

ARMY INFLUENCE ON FASHIONS.

How many men—or women either, for that matter—who wear spats are aware of the military origin of those details of attire? Spats were originally worn (says a writer in the "Globe") because the Highland regiments at Lucknow wore them, and so great was the popularity of these regiments by reason of their gallant deeds, that men, women, and children in England adopted all sorts of details in the matter of dress in imitation of Highland uniforms. Among these were spats, and, though they serve no useful purpose, they have been held in public favour ever since the days of the Lucknow Highlanders.

In very much the same way puttees have become popular. Before the recent conflict between Great Britain and the Boers, when troops were first provided with puttees, no one in civil life thought of wearing these leg coverings; but nowadays one in every three pairs of leggings seen are made more or less after the style of puttees.

The cutaway from of the morning coat and also the dress coat comes from the army. Somewhere in the reign of George IV the long coat was introduced into the army. It was soon found that the sword, having to be worn under the coat, made marching unconfortable and ungainly, and it became the practice to turn the ends of the skirt of the coat up and fasten them behind the back. The bottoms men have at the back of their coats survive from this, not, as generally supposed, from the sword buttons In time the long coat was curtailed, but the practice of fastening back the corners of the skirt remained until the dandies of the day were inspired by it and had their coat skirts cut away till something like the modern morning coat was obtained. The swallow-tail quickly followed, and to this day has remained correct evening dress.

The custom of wearing bands of crape on the sleeve is also derived from the army, wherein the purpose of the customs is perfectly serious it being, of course, impracticable to provide uniforms in anything like the nature of mourning.

REPORTING on mining and quarrying in Burma, the Local Government remark:—"The returns relating to mines and quarries present no very striking features, but they indicate steady development of the mineral resources of the country. The Mount Pima Mining Co. which proposes to work gallena and copper in the Yamethin District, attracted some attention. Gold dredging operations were continued in the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy with fairly satisfactory results. The outturn of rubies improved, but depression in the gem market greatly reduced the profits of the Ruby Mines Co. The yield of petroleum increased again after the set-back of the previous year. Some of the wells are said to show signs of exhaustion; but new wells are continually being opened out. Tin mining was less successful owing to insufficient rainfall. Coal is to be found in many places and prospecting still goes on, but paying works are still to seek. The opening out of extensive stone quarries near Kyaikto and on Kalagauk Island is worth mention."

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Camp of Exercise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Annual Camp of Exercise was held this year at Medchal, twelve miles from Secunderabad, the camp being pitched under the personal supervision of Captain O. H. L. Hampden, the Adjutant, who went out a few days previously. On the evening of the 31st, a special local train took out six officers, two staff sergeants, 12 non-commissioned officers, 137 Volunteers, and 26 musicians; and the Mounted Section or "Scouts" rode out the same evening as an advance guard, according to the rules laid down for Mounted Infantry Training. The tents were found pitched in an extensive mango-tope, some 400 yards east of Medchal tank, which had the effect of cooling the passing breeze and rendered the temperature more agreeable than it otherwise would have been. The one drawback that existed, and a serious one, was the large number of poisonous reptiles infesting the camping-ground; two cobras and four "kraits" were despatched by the scouts when preparing their camp. Every day brought in fresh contingents of men from outlying districts, such as Jalna (282 miles), Aurungabad (321 miles), Kazipett (81 miles), and Yellandu (168 miles), and there were present on the night before the inspection 15 officers, 5 staff sergeants, 18 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 buglers, and 237 privates, making a total of 280 exclusive of the band, out of the full Corps' strength of 538. The time was fully occupied with battalion and company drills and guard mounting, the alarm being sounded every evening before dinner, in order to practise the men in the requirements of actual warfare. Special attention was given by the Adjutant to the candidates for proficiency certificates, who were given companies to drill to gain experience in what was expected to be the most important part of the impending examination, which was held on the 5th idem by Major Roberts (95th Russell's Infantry) and Captain Preston (97th Deccan Infantry), who had been appointed examiners by the Officer Commanding the District. The candidates were required to show that they were conversant with the drilling of a company with such modifications as to make it applicable to a battalion; and that they were competent to instruct and to superintend rifle practice, to command guards, march reliefs, and to post sentries; and all the candidates satisfied the examiners. A written examination then followed, in which also the candidates satisfied the examiners, and were then pronounced "proficient." Those to receive certificates are Volunteer Mix (whose written answers were excellent), Corporal Pardey, Lance-Corporals Cameron, Pearce, and Frankel, and Volunteer Chatwood (all of the Mounted Detachment); also Sergeant Bully, Lance-Corporal Davis, and Volunteer Roach. The annual inspection was conducted by Colonel F. V. Whittall, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, and Major S W. King, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, on the 6th. The previous evening a boxing tournament was held, and was most successful: the Judges were Corporal Schaffter and Lance-Corporal Frankel, Captain Hampden refereeing and Lance-Corporal Cameron discharging the duties of master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of an interesting programme, Colonel Whittall rose and congratulated the management on the excellence of the arrangements, expressed great pleasure at the pluck and endurance which had been displayed in the ring, and pointed out that only by taking an active part in all manly exercises could the men maintain that fitness of condition so essential—in soldiers especially, and he further outlined additional means towards this end.

On Saturday morning the battalion was despatched on tactical manœuvres against an imaginary foe a mile distant. The Mounted Detachment having acted as scouts, were suddenly converted into hostile cavalry, and ordered to charge against "B" Company, which lay in wooded ground a quarter of a mile away. Upon return to camp, the battalion was drawn up into three sides of a square, while the Volunteer Officers' Decorations were presented to Captain R. A. D. Sewell and Lieutenant J. E. Lee, and Long Service Medals to Volunteers Stonehouse and D'Lima. The officers parading, Colonel Whittall delivered an address, in the course of which he expressed his pleasure at inspecting the Corps, being particularly pleased at the willingness with which all had worked. He fully appreciated, he said, the difficulty of collecting men who could not for any length of time set aside their respective duties, and he paid tribute to the candidates for proficiency certificates, nine out of eleven having passed very creditably. From the tenour of Colonel Whittall's speech, it is expected that a favourable report upon the Corps will be submitted to Government. It is generally considered that the Camp of 1909 was a huge success, the improvised institute and recreation tents being thoroughly appreciated. A programme of sports was gone through that afternoon, under the direction of Major Duxbury and Captain Burnett, which included a tug of war between company teams, won by the first team of "B" Company. Captain Sewell won the weight-putting competition with a throw of 27 ft. 4 in. The quarter mile went to Sergeant Finglass, and the mile to Volunteer Moss. There were three events for the Scouts—tent-pegging, heads and posts, and the V. C. Race; Lance-Corporal Cameron secured a victory in the first, but had to come second, and Lance-Corporal T. Pearce in the next two, Pearce being second in the first event. The prizes were distributed by Colonel W. Pendlebury, C. O., who, adverting to the success of the camp, congratulated the Corps upon the manner in which all had discharged their respective duties. Captain Hampden, replying, was glad to state that there had been a marked improvement in all departments, and asked everyone not only to help to sustain this improvement but to increase it towards perfection. Praise is due to the Headquarters Staff for the able way in which they met every emergency. The camp was struck on Sunday, the infantry training into headquarters, while the Scouts came in by road.

CAPTAIN FATON W. PETLEY, C.I.E., the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta and the Commandant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, has definitely decided to leave India for good in April. He has just tendered his resignation of the office of President of the International Shipmasters' Club, a position he had held ever since it started fourteen years ago, and also the office of President of Fairweather House at the Kidderpore Docks, which he was instrumental in establishing for the comfort and convenience of officers and engineers of steamers lying in the Kidderpore Docks. He has also placed in the hands of Government his resignation of his command of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, Captain Petley's name, says the "Statesman," is a household word in Bengal, and especially in Calcutta, where he is well-known and respected by Europeans and Indians alike; and the announcement of his approaching departure will be received with universal regret.

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THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th February, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in 27 districts but the amounts received have been insignificant except in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora and Ghazipur. More rain is needed in a number of disiricts and urgently in Hardoi and Kheri. Prospects of unirrigated crops are unsatisfactory in Fyzabad and also in the northern portion of the Domariaganj tahsil of the Basti district where test works are about to be opened. Standing crops are backward in Etah and poor in port of Moradabad. Slight damage from frost is reported from six districts and from caterpillars is one, otherwise standing crops are in good or fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. Fodder is deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and in Fyzabad and the supply is running short in Fatehpur. In Fyzabad the water level in wells is also low; elsewhere supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Prices have risen in two districts; have fallen in eight and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers is fair to good. Crime is normal. Four civil works and one poor-house are open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works in Bijaigarh have increased but in Kera Mangraur they are stationary. The numbers on relief are:—On civil works 10,366; on gratuitous relief 1,424; in poorhouses 58; dependants 1,095; total 12,943. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12¼ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light but useful showers have fallen in Ambala, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and parts of Jullundur, Lahore, Shahpur, Lyallpur, and Jhang. Sugarcane is being pressed and the outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good condition but are only fair in the south-east in Lahore, Shahpur and Mianwali. Rain is in defect and is urgently needed in the south-east and in the Salt Range. The crops on unirrigated land in Rohtak, Sialkot and Shahpur have been damaged slightly by frost. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in Gurgaon, Delhi, Amritsar and Mianwali. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is insufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon and Shahpur.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers fell in the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. Standing Crops are generally in good condition. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is procurable except in the Barani track of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good except in some villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district and in one village of the Bannu tahsil. The public health is generally good. Fever is prevalent in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—Wheat 8 5-6 to 10; gram 8½ to 11 15-16; maize 12 7-8 to 16½ and bajra 12¾ to 14 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient all over the Province.

KASHMIR.

The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Slight rain was reported in parts of Bikaner and Jaipur. Standing crops are thriving except for damage caused by frost in a few places in Bharatpur and Mewar. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sirohi, Kotah and Jaipur; are steady in Bharatpur and Karauli and have risen in Shahpura, Bundi and Kishangarh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Slight rain fell during the week in Baghelkand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar only. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Indore and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is in progress in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Malwa and has been completed elsewhere. Slight damage to crops is reported in Gwalior and Indore by frost and in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar by insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for cattle disease in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkand and Bhopawar. Prices are high but stationary. Opium is doing well.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The nights and mornings are cool and the days warm and occasionally cloudy. During the week Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narshinghpur, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Balaghat had light showers not exceeding 1-4 inch. The outlying tahsils of Damoh, Jubbulpore and Bhandara also received a few scattered showers. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, Amraoti and Buldana. Harvesting of pulses is in progress and that of wheat and linseed has been started in places in Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Drug. Propects of spring crops are fair in Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda, Bilaspur and in Berar and generally good elsewhere. Preparation of land for sowings of next autumn crops and repairs to field embankments have commenced in some districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—The price of wheat in the Vindhyan districts and Chhindwara and of rice in Chanda, Drug and Bilaspur fell by ¼ to 1½ seers per rupee. Wheat in Seoni rose by ¼ seer and juar in Wardha by 1 2 seer. Gram sells cheaper in six districts. Prices are steady elsewhere. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—The rainfall (in inches) during the week was:—Udaipur 1½; Jashpur 1 and Sirguja and Korea 3-4. Kawardha received 3 cents of rain. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The condition of spring crops is fair in Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar and generally satisfactory elsewhere. A shower is needed in Chhuikhadan and Kawardha. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat and kodon in Kawardha and rice in Bastar fell by 1-2 to 1 1-2 seers per rupee. Rice in Kawardha and wheat in Bastar became dearer by 1 1-4 to 1-2 seer, respectively; elsewhere prices remained steady.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

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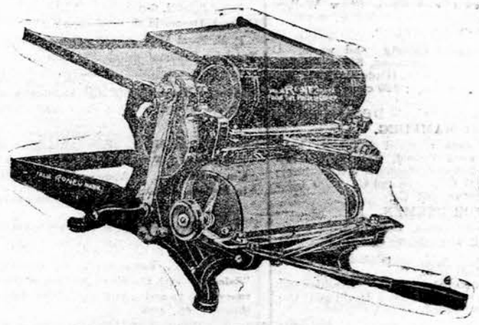
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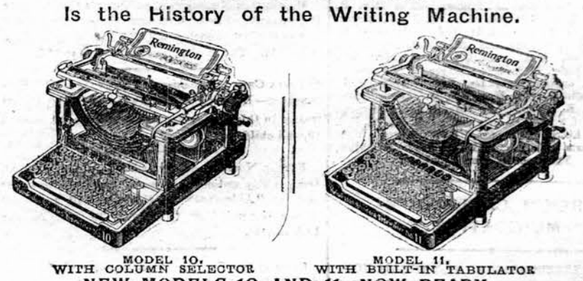
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP WHICH SUFFERED LOSS.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER ?

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

BHAVAK RUTTONJI BOMONJI VS. CHABILDAS LALLOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustom, Kola, and Company.

For the first Defendant:—Mr. Padshah and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the second Defendant:—Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Company.

For the third Defendant:—Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Chatre, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdas, and Chotubhoy.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff against Chabildas Lallobhoy, carrying on business under the name of James Mackintosh and Company, Jaffer Joosab, a Mahomedan resident, and Kursondas Hari, the last named two carrying on business under the name of Noormahomed and Company at Green Street. The plaintiff prayed that an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership in the plaint mentioned might be taken by the Court, that on taking accounts, the parties by whom monies might be found due should be ordered to pay the same.

The plaintiff stated that he was a merchant and carried on business in Bombay as a stevedore. The first defendant carried on business in Bombay as a charterer of steamers and dealer in freight. The second and third defendants also carried on a similar business in partnership with each other under the name of Noormahomed and Co. In June 1904, the plaintiff and the defendants entered into an agreement to form a partnership for the purpose of chartering steamers and selling freight, etc. The partnership was to last a period of twelve months from 1st July 1904; and it was agreed that the share of the plaintiff in the profit and loss of the business was to be two annas in the rupee; the share of the first defendant eight annas in the rupee; that of the second defendant four annas in the rupee, and that of the third defendant the remaining two annas in the rupee. The business of the partnership was to be carried on by the first and second defendants in the names of their respective firms; it was further agreed that all partnership accounts were to be kept by the first defendant, who was to render the same every three months to the other partners, and that they were to be finally made up and adjusted within three months of the expiration of the term for which the partnership was formed; also that the partnership affairs should be wound up within that period. All the terms and conditions on which the partnership business was agreed to be carried on were embodied in a writing, which was executed by all the parties to the suit. The business of the partnership was done by the second defendant in the name of the firm. The first defendant did not do any business on behalf of the partnership. The defendants alleged that the business had resulted in a loss, but they had not rendered any accounts to the plaintiff. For the purpose of carrying on the business of the partnership, monies were required, and it was agreed that the plaintiff should advance monies at 6 per cent. interest; the plaintiff accordingly advanced to the partnership Rs. 8,000 on the 8th September 1904. On the 17th September, it was agreed between the parties that the plaintiff should advance further sums up to Rs. 25,000, inclusive of the Rs. 8,000 already advanced by him, and he did so. When the first sum of Rs. 8,000 was advanced, a promissory note was passed in plaintiff's favour, which he afterwards gave over to one Haji Jan Mahomed Jackeria. Plaintiff was now a creditor of the partnership for Rs. 17,000 and interest. He submitted that the defendants, as members of the partnership, were liable to pay the sum with interest. According to the account furnished to the other partners by the first defendant, the partnership had sustained a loss of Rs. 62,331-4-7, but the affairs of the partnership had not been wound up according to law. Plaintiff said that the first defendant, in breach of his duty, had recovered from the second defendant the sum of Rs. 15 000, being a portion of his share in the loss, and had appropriated the same wrongfully, in satisfaction of a balance which the first defendant claimed to be due to him as a creditor of the partnership. The first and second defendants now asserted that they had paid all that was claimable by the partnership, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any contribution from them towards the satisfaction of his claim of Rs. 17,000 and interest. Plaintiff therefore submitted that the affairs of the partnership should be wound up, and the rights of the partners adjusted; that the first defendant should be ordered to refund the sum of Rs. 15,000, and that the partners might be respectively ordered to contribute such further sums as might be necessary.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted entering into the partnership. It was provided that each of the parties thereto should be liable to the partnership for his share of loss, if any, and should not be liable for that of the others. On the termination of the partnership, in July 1905, its affairs were duly wound up, and accounts were taken, and it was ascertained that the partnership had sustained a total loss of Rs. 64,053-13-7. The loss was apportioned to the several partners as follows:—To this defendant, Rs. 32,026-14-9; to second defendant Rs. 16,013-7-4; to the third defendant, Rs. 8,006-11-9; and to the plaintiff, Rs. 8,006-11-9. It was not true that accounts had not been rendered to the plaintiff. Full and complete accounts were rendered by this defendant's firm to all the partners, and were accepted by them as correct. This defendant denied having recovered from the second defendant the sum of Rs. 15,000. This defendant submitted that the plaintiff's claim, if any, was against the defendants who had not paid their shares, and not against this defendant, who had paid more than his share of the loss. This defendant submitted that the suit was unnecessary, and as against him should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant, in his written statement confirmed many of the statements of the first defendant, and denied that he now carried on business in partnership with the third defendant. Full accounts were rendered by the first defendant to all the partners, and had been accepted as correct and final. The affairs of the partnership were duly wound up according to the terms of the agreement. This defendant was not liable to pay any further sum in respect of the partnership. He had never acted in collusion with the first defendant. The third defendant had not as yet paid his share of the losses sustained by the partnership. This defendant also submitted that the suit was unnecessary, and should be dismissed as against him with costs. This defendant made a counter-claim against the other defendants, with interest and costs.

The third defendant also said that the suit was unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs. The sum of Rs. 25,000 advanced by the plaintiff was for the purpose of meeting certain losses incurred by the partnership. Accounts were rendered, which were accepted by all the partners, including the plaintiff, as correct. This defendant admitted that he had not paid his share of the loss at all, and that the plaintiff's claim was only against him for his share of the loss. This suit, as filed, was entirely misconceived and ought to be dismissed with costs.

The details of the suit having been investigated, His Lordship reserved his judgment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIVAL WIDOW AND A RIOT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.

EMPEROR VS. APAGUNDA SHIDHANGANDA AND TWO OTHERS.

For the accused:—Mr. D. Chamier and Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

For the Crown:—Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

The accused were convicted by Mr. A. G. Brown, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of rioting while armed with a deadly weapon, and with causing grievous hurt to Mudya and two others, and were sentenced respectively to nine, six and two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The rioting was committed at the village of Kabbur, taluka Dharwar, on 17th March last. There were two factions in the village, supporting the two rival widows of the Kulkarni Bhimrao who were named Venkawa and Tulsawa. The prosecution alleged, that Tulsawa's faction attacked Venkawa's. For the last eight months the dispute was so acute that a number of watchmen were kept on both sides. There was property in dispute between the rival widows, and when it was attached, Tulsawa treating it as a victory, offered a cocoanut at the temple. This incident was reported to Venkawa at Dharwar by one of her watchmen. She forthwith returned to the village. On the night of the Holi festival, the feud broke out, and the partisans came in conflict.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and the sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

A MATTER OF LAND FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Before the Chief Justice.

DAMODAR SHRINVAS BHATTA VS. DASA PRABU AND OTHERS.

For Plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. P. M. Vinekar.

For Defendant-appellants:—Mr. Nilkhant Atmaram.

In this case, plaintiff sued to get a declaration that a certain property was trust property and was not liable to attachment and sale in execution of any decree. He alleged that the property was reserved by the family of plaintiff and defendants for the performance of certain religious observances or ceremonies, and so the lands were not alienable. They were however attached by the defendants. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that the property was not trust, property, but it was burdened with the performance of religious ceremonies. Hence it was liable to be sold. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Honawar, who dismissed it with costs. He observed that supposing a trust could be created for such a purpose it should be a complete trust or dedication. Here it was not so. It did not enjoin that the profits of the lands should be exclusively devoted to the purposes mentioned. The author merely intended that the holder should perform the observances mentioned and enjoy the profits of the land. He was therefore of opinion that such a gift left an interest to the donee, which was transferable and alienable and held that the property in suit was liable to be sold subject to the costs of performance of religious observances. In appeal, the District Judge of Karwar reversed the decree of the Sub-Judge and granted the declaration prayed for by the plaintiff. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and His Lordship, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, observed that the cases cited by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram reported in XIII Weekly Reporter, page 200, Basoo Dhul vs. Kishen Chander Geer Gossain, and X Weekly Reporter, page 299, vs. Fattu Bibi B. L. Bhukut were more in point. A property wholly dedicated to religious purposes could not be sold, but where a portion only of its profits was charged for such purposes, the property might be sold subject to the charge with which it was burdened.

The decree of the District Judge was therefore set aside and that of the Subordinate Judge restored.

A JUDGE'S SURPRISE.

Before the Chief Justice.

SAGUNABAI VERSUS RAMCHANDRA KOLATKAR AND OTHERS.

For Plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. N. M. Patwardhan.

For Defendant-appellant:—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

Plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 1,400 due to her on a mortgage bond passed in her husband's favour by defendant No 1. The defendant, while admitting the bond, contended that he received only Rs. 300 when the bond was executed. The rest of the consideration, Rs. 700, was made up of interest and principal borrowed on various occasions two or three years before the execution of the bond. He also contended that the suit was barred by limitation. The original suit was decided by Mr. Kirtane, Subordinate Judge of Islampur, who raised among other issues one whether the first defendant received the whole or any, and what part, of the consideration for the bond sued on, and gave a finding in favour of the plaintiff. He therefore decreed the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Satara dismissed it with costs. However he observed that he must animadvert strongly on the very irregular procedure which the Sub Judge had adopted at the trial. The Sub Judge did not frame the issues until all the evidence had been recorded and the District Judge was surprised that an officer of Mr. Kirtane's standing should have proceeded in such a fashion. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court and his Lordship, after reviewing the evidence in the case, referred the suit to the lower Court for trial upon the issue as to whether the first defendant had, at the time of the mortgage, a title to the property mentioned therein.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

His Lordship presided in the Insolvency Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED JOOMA CASSIM.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent was arrested on Monday last, and had been released by his Lordship on undertaking to file his petition. This the insolvent had now done. His Lordship granted an order as applied for.

RE LILLADHAR THACKERSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that his client's schedule be taken on the file. Counsel said that the accounts were heavy, and the insolvent had been unable to prepare the schedule in time. The Court granted the application.

RE KUNKUCHAND MULCHAND.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, on behalf of Manekchand Gulabchand and another, creditors, applied for and obtained leave to examine certain witnesses under section 36 of the Insolvency Act.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI JOOSAB AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the first insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that no new grounds were shown.

Mr. Wadia said that the insolvent was in jail, and he was the only person who was acquainted with his affairs. The Official Assignee wanted certain information, but the other insolvents were not in a position to give any; and the insolvent's release from jail, if even for a short time, was necessary.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, refused the application.

RE HIMATLAL MANEKLAL.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to serve notices. His Lordship refused to grant insolvent any interim order as he had done nothing in prosecution of the insolvency. He was, however, given leave to serve notices.

AN ACTOR IN TROUBLE.
RE MADHAVRAO MAHAJAN.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for Framji Dadabhoy Apoo, proprietor of the Parsi Theatrical Company, in opposing the application, said that the insolvent was an actor and was serving in the Company under an agreement for three years. In breach of his agreement, he had joined a rival Company. This was his second breach of faith; and for the first one, he was sued and a decree was passed against him.

His Lordship refused the application.

The insolvent said that there was a decree out against him, and he was sure to be arrested.

His Lordship said the insolvent would then have to go to jail, as he had committed a breach of his agreement and entered the service of a rival Company.

RE DIPCHAND KARRA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE WILLIAM NATHAN GIBBS.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE NARONDAS SOONDERJI.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, opposed the application.

Mr. Wadia said that, although the insolvent has given notice fifteen days ago, the opposing creditors had chosen to wait till the very last day, and had served upon insolvent a very long affidavit in jail only this morning.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's interim order, with a direction to the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office daily.

RE HORMUSJI JEHANGIR.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE PURMANANDAS TRIBHOWAN.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHAIK ABDUL RAHIMAN MUSUM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE KURSONDAS NATHA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Ganpatrao Sadashiv; Shanker Rsgunath; Afzul Vali Ghanchee; Shaik Mohideen Shaik Hussain; Hormusji Baijonji Chowksi; John William Gill; Anandrao Sunderao; Sulleman Abdul Masunkar; Lalji Varjang Sha; Shivji Kaya Sha; Ahmed Peerbhoy; Daulatia Sakharam; Issac Sauntoh; Mulji Hemraj; Abdul Kadur Mahomedali Bora and others; and Joseph D'Souza.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Before the Chief Judge.

FRAMJI E. ENGINEER VS. SHANKARLAL SHRIRAM COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

For Plaintiff:—Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

For Defendant:—Messrs K.B. Setna and Quadros.

The plaintiff who is a 1st class Mechanical Engineer sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,340 being damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant's breach of their agreement under which they appointed him engineer of their Press and Ginning Factory at Sharanpore in the Punjab for one year certain from 13th August 1907.

The plaintiff's case was that after he went to Sharanpore he did erection work for the defendants upto November 1907 and that thereafter he was attending to the Ginning Factory and the Press that he had erected, but as the cotton crops at Sharanpore in that season had failed, the defendants dismissed the plaintiff on 28th January 1908 and and thus committed a breach of their contract; that thereafter he tried his best to get another employment but he could not get one. The defendants raised several defences of which two important ones were that they had not engaged plaintiff for the whole year but only for the season and that as the cotton crops failed they were not bound to continue plaintiff in their employment after January 1908 and further that on 28th January plaintiff had refused to work and that defendants were therefore justified in dismissing the plaintiff.

The case was heard at length and several witnesses were examined on commission at Sharanpore on behalf of both the parties and the learned Chief Judge in delivering judgment observed that the agreement which was in writing provided for a Monthly wage "all round the year" and that therefore it was a service for a year and he cited Smith on master and Servants in support of his judgment.

The learned Chief Judge pointed out that if he was to be employed only for the season plaintiff, would not have been asked to work from August 1907 as the season commenced in November only. He also held that as defendants told plaintiff early in January 1908 that they were going to dismiss the plaintiff after the season i. e. in February or March 1908. This was a notification of their intention to repudiate the contract and that plaintiff was quite justified in pointing out to the defendants that the agreement was for a year certain and asked the defendants to consider their position and in the meantime plaintiff very properly continued to perform his part of the agreement. The learned Chief Judge was also convinced that on the 28th January defendants knowing that they had no right to dismiss the plaintiff concocted a case of wilful disobedience against him and pretended that he refused to work. It was very strange that plaintiff should have refused to work on 28th January when he had continued to work after 3rd January 1908.

The learned Chief Judge stated that he believed plaintiff on the evidence and that he entirely disbelieved the defendant's evidence on the point and held that defendants had dismissed the plaintiff by refusing to allow him to complete his work. He therefore passed a decree for Rs. 1,250 and costs and Rs. 90 professional costs against the defendants.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Before the Fifth Judge.

MOTABHAI MULLA ESSABHAI VS. POKERMALL ANANDILAL AND RAMCHANDER JANKIDAS.

For Plaintiff:—Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna.

For Defendants:—Messrs. R. K. Dadachanji, S. F. Billimoria and K. K. Suntoke.

The plaintiff stated that on the 27th December 1907 the defendant Ramchander who is a broker made a contract with him in the name of Pokermal Anandilal for the purchase by that firm of 50 cases of camphor "to arrive," and gave the plaintiff a contract purporting to be signed by Pokermal Anandilal. The goods in question having arrived, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendants Pokermal Anandilal and called upon them to take delivery of the same, but they refused to do so, alleging that they had made no contract with the plaintiff and had not authorized the broker to make the contract alleged by the plaintiff and had not signed it. The plaintiff thereafter re-sold the goods by public auction; and brought this suit to recover Rs. 692 from Pokermal Anandilal as damages for breach of contract, or in the alternative from the broker Ramchander, as damages for making a false representation of authority as a broker. The defendant Ramchander admitted signing the contract; but alleged, he did so under the authority of the moonim of Pokermal Anandilal.

His Honor the Fifth Judge Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, in delivering the judgment of the Court said, that upon the evidence, he held that the broker Ramchander had no authority from the firm of Pokermal Anandilal to make the contract in question. His Honor refused to believe the broker Ramchander and a witness, he had called. His Honor therefore passed a decree against the defendant Ramchander for the amount claimed and Court costs and Rs. 17 for the plaintiff's professional costs and dismissed the suit against Pokermal Anandilal and ordered the defendant Ramchander to pay Rs. 34 being professional costs of his co defendant, Pokermal Anandilal.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

One Morarji Valji was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 105 belonging to his master, Amrutlal Dahyaram. It appeared from evidence that the accused was given the sum to pay court-fee in the Small Causes Court in a certain suit. The accused misappropriated the sum to his own use. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 105 were ordered to be paid to the complainant out of the fine, if recovered.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CONSPIRACY EXTRAORDINARY.

The police were able to detect a conspiracy of an extraordinary nature in which it was found that Ali Sachoo, an owner of two bullock labour-carts, was charged with permitting unlicensed drivers to ply his labour-carts for hire. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 20 in both cases.

This led to the discovery of the main conspiracy. Two shop-keepers, Krishna Meghaji and Poonamchand Anna, Banias, were charged with theft in respect of 9 bags of sugar valued at Rs. 145, the property of Latiff, a Mahomedan merchant. The latter on the 13th instant engaged a labour cart and gave him nine bags of sugar to be taken to Wari Bundar Railway yard. The sugar not reaching the destination Latiff informed the police. Inspector Draper, in the course of investigation, succeeded in tracing the driver of the cart who pointing to the accused as the recipients of the sugar bags, their shops were searched. The sugar was found in their premises in a locked room. The driver was paid the legal fare in the first instance and on the next day he was paid Rs. 5 as *bukhshis*.

The accused tried to explain his position to the Court as follows: He had advanced a certain amount of money to one Hirji and the sugar was sent to him to be kept as deposit for the money.

The Magistrate disbelieved the explanation which his Worship remarked was unsatisfactory. He could not explain why he paid Rs. 5 as *bukhshis*. Again it was found that the accused were grain dealers and one bag of sugar was opened and the stuff was exposed for sale. There being no evidence against the second accused he was discharged, while the first accused was convicted and sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Hiscocks, proprietress of the Wiltshire Dairy, Clare Road, charged her servant Makulal Chedi, a bill collector, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16. The evidence showed that the accused was given three bills to collect the outstanding from her customers. The accused collected the money and misappropriated the amount. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, with the option of 20 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. James MacDonald (Chairman) and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases yesterday. Before the same Bench, one Sale Mahomed Alla Rakhia was charged with trespassing at Colaba on the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. As a train was expected the gates were closed, but the accused pushed open one of the gates and passed it. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

Mr. Shawak Pirozshah, Ticket-Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged one Keshow Walji with fraudulently travelling with a season ticket issued in favour of another person. It appeared from evidence that the accused travelled from Colaba to Marine Lines. When asked for his ticket he produced the pass in question. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, and was also ordered to pay the fare from Colaba to Marine Lines.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Byramji R.B. Jejeebhoy (Chairman) and Mr. J. P. Watson.

The Mazagon Bench disposed of 63 cases including those of causing obstruction in the Public Street by hawkers, and also those against drunk and disorderly persons. A few gharrywalles were also fined for causing obstruction.

GIRGAUM.

Before Dr. M. R. Setna and Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas.

THE HAWKING NUISANCE.

The Magistrates disposed of 51 cases yesterday, 19 of which were against hawkers who were charged with exposing their articles so as to cause obstruction in public streets. The majority of them were convicted and sentenced.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. M. Cama and Mr. A. J. Agabeg.

A DRUNKEN COACHMAN.

Their Worships decided 13 cases, one being against Makan Sukha, a private coachman. The accused was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was driving a gharry along Supari Bag Road, when being drunk he tumbled down. The horse bolted with the carriage, which was subsequently stopped by a policeman. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner forwarded to the Committee Counsel's opinion re power to fix the pay of an officer appointed to the new office, created with the sanction of the Corporation, as carrying a salary of which the maximum and minimum limits are stated. The matter arose out of the reorganisation of the Health Department, which involved considerable changes in the Department, including the abolition of the several Divisional Health Officers, who had previously worked under the Executive Health Officer, and the substitution for them of assistants to the Health Officer and of Deputy Health Officers. The Corporation sanctioned the creation of the new appointments. Dr. Sorab, who had up to that time been receiving the maximum pay of a Divisional Health Officer, namely Rs. 1,000 per mensem, was appointed to the post of Junior Assistant to the Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem. Thus the abolition of his former appointment and his appointment to the new post meant a serious reduction in his pay. He therefore wrote to the Commissioner, asking him, under circumstances, to recommend to the Corporation to grant him the maximum salary of the new post. The Chief Accountant having reported favourably on Dr. Sorab's application, the Commissioner forwarded the papers to the Municipal Secretary with the following note: "The Commissioner will be glad if the Standing Committee and the Corporation will accord favourable consideration to Dr. Sorab's request." The Standing Committee sanctioned the payment to Dr. Sorab of the maximum pay of the appointment and forwarded its resolution to that effect to the Corporation. The latter body thereupon appointed a Committee to consider the matter in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report as to the legality of the procedure adopted by the Standing Committee in sanctioning the maximum salary to Dr. Sorab. This Committee questioned the legality of the action of the Standing Committee, and the Commissioner was authorised to obtain legal opinion in the matter. Two questions were referred to Mr. Inverarity for opinion, viz: 1. Whether in the particular case of Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji the Standing Committee had the power to sanction the payment of the maximum salary of his appointment. 2. If not, whether the sanction of the Corporation is necessary, and generally as to the powers of the Commissioner, the Standing Committee, and the Corporation, in regard to the maximum salary to Municipal employes.

Mr. Inverarity gave his opinion as follows:—"1 and 2. In my opinion the form in which the Corporation have sanctioned this new office amounts to the sanction of an office of which the incumbent is to get Rs. 600 per month to commence with to be increased to Rs. 750 per month. If the Corporation had sanctioned the new office "simpliciter" without any condition as to the pay thereof beyond that, it might be over Rs. 200 a month, no doubt under Section 79, the Standing Committee could sanction the proposal of the Commissioner as to the amount, but I think the true interpretation of the Corporation's sanction is that the pay of the Officer is to commence at Rs.600 per month. In the absence of any express statement as to when or by what sums the rise in pay is to take place, I am of opinion that the usage in such cases must be understood to be part of the conditions sanctioned by the Corporation. I don't know what the usage is, but I presume it is an annual increase of so much, how much I cannot say. In my opinion the Standing Committee has no right under Section 79 to sanction the pay of Rs. 750 to start with. The matter in my opinion must go before the Corporation again for its sanction if that is proposed; 3. If the rate and periods of increase of such pay is fixed by usage, it will not be necessary to go to the Corporation or Standing Committee for any further sanction as the rise will take place at the customary rate and customary period under the sanction already given by the Corporation. 4. In the absence of such usage, I think the Corporation will have to fix the periods and rate of increase of pay. I don't think Section 79 can apply to the case in question if I am correct in my interpretation of the Corporation's sanction. I believe it is quite usual in sanctioning appointments in England in the estimates laid before Parliament to sanction them in the form of their being paid at say £200 to £300, which means commencing at £200 and rising to £300. The actual rise I think in England is proposed by the department sanctioned by the Treasury and then included in the estimates laid before Parliament. It may be that the course followed in Bombay is to propose the rise in pay in the Budget estimates which are placed before the Corporation for sanction under Section 127 of the Municipal Act. In short, my opinion is that where a new office is created, the emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200 a month with the sanction of the Corporation, the conditions of the sanction cannot be altered by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee under the provisions of Section 79.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, the matter was referred to a Sub-committee for consideration and report.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Chemist's Shop Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 17.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Pereira and Co., chemists and druggists, and the whole of their medical stores, valued at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, were destroyed and the building gutted. Mr. Pereira is also the proprietor of the Dalhousie Hotel. The stores and building were insured.

ANTI-VACCINATION AGITATION.

Conference at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 17.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma held a conference yesterday with the Chairman of the Port Trust and the Port Health authorities on Lewis Street jetty in connection with the recent vaccination legislation.

SMALL-POX ON A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

Several cases of small-pox are reported on the steamer "Majidi," which arrived in the river to-day from Bombay. She will be put in quarantine at once.

HEAT AND HEALTH.

True Test of Temperature

THE WET-BULB THERMOMETER.

Everyone nowadays is familiar with the fact that the human body in health maintains an almost uniform temperature, despite extensive changes in the temperature of the environment, writes Professor Osborne, of Melbourne University, in a contemporary. Here in Victoria we have seasonal alterations in the temperature of the air that may be as much as 100deg. F. in amplitude, yet we find that the temperature of the body, free from disease, rarely varies more than 1 3-4 deg. F. Furthermore, this oscillation is a diurnal one, reaching its maximum at 6 p. m. and its minimum in the small hours of the morning. In this remarkable adjustment of the body we have, of course, the instinction and voluntary factor of clothing to consider, but this is as we are aware of more importance in shielding the body from extreme cold than of guarding it against accumulation of heat. We cannot, as Sydney Smith deplored, take off our flesh on a warm day and sit in our bones. But besides this effect of clothing, we find within the body a purely physiological and automatical adaptation whereby the temperature is kept fairly uniform. If through any cause the temperature of the body in health tends to rise we find then that the means of escape of heat are increased. The vessels of the skin are flooded with the hot blood and so the loss by radiation and conduction can be augmented, provided the temperature of the outside air is below that of the body, the breathing is slightly increased in depth or rate; but most important of all the skin can be moistened by perspiration, which by its evaporation necessitates a large extraction of heat from the body.

It is as regards this last mentioned factor that man occupies a favoured position among the so-called warmblooded animals. The only large mammal which approaches him in the efficiency of the sweat glands in the horse, and to this, quite as much as to skeletal and muscular structure, we may largely ascribe the wonderful physical endurance of the horse, and the equally wonderful physical endurance of man. In animals that perspire but little, such as cattle, sheep, and pigs, exertion, particularly in warm weather, always produces a rise in body temperature which may be, and often is, fatal. But even with man in health, despite the high efficiency of his temperature, regulating mechanism conditions may arise that produced a mounting up of the heat in the body—what we may call a physiological fever. In the first place, very violent exertion may mean such an amount of oxidation that the heat formed thereby cannot leave fast enough by the ordinary channels, not even by way of the evaporating sweat. A healthy young athlete in a strenuous run may develop a body temperature of 105 deg. F., even in temperate latitudes—a thermometric reading which we usually associate with disease of a grievous nature. Fortunately, provided the heat escape is normal, this will not do serious injury, as sheer physical exhaustion soon sets in, oxidation is lessened, and the body rapidly falls into its normal state.

Our inquiry takes a very interesting and a very important form when we consider what are the conditions which will cause an accumulation of body heat during moderate work or even with the muscles at rest. At first we might be inclined to say merely that a high temperature of the environment will have such an effect. This is of course true for the martyr at the stake or the unfortunate being who has been trapped in a blazing house. But we must explain the fact that at one time a man may work and be normal when the thermometer in the shade is reading 120deg. F. yet at another time he may develop a body heat sufficient to cripple him for life with the shade reading only 90deg. F. A. solution of this apparent paradox is obtained by bringing into consideration the evaporation of perspiration from the skin. If evaporation is rapid, through the air being dry, he may withstand the high temperature; if, however, evaporation is small or absent, as occurs when the air is already laden with water vapour, and can not take up more, he is unable to withstand high-air temperatures. Plainly, therefore, the ordinary thermometer is no guide to the atmospheric conditions that influence our body as regards the efficiency of heat escape. It may be asked—does there exist any instrument which will tell us whether our bodies can remain normal during ordinary work, or whether they will accumulate heat, and if so, to what degree they are liable to such accumulation. The answer to this question was given by Dr. Haldane, of Oxford, some three years ago, and his answer was—the wet-bulb thermometer.

WET-BULB THERMOMETER DESCRIBED.

The wet-bulb thermometer has been in use a considerable number of years by physicists and meteorologists. Daily in Melbourne and in many towns in the state are its readings taken and noted. Its importance hitherto has been that, by a comparison of its readings with those of an ordinary thermometer, the amount of moisture in the air and the degree of humidity can be calculated. So far the meteorologist has been content to compare the two readings and make his computations, but to the physiologist the absolute reading of the wet-bulb thermometer means a great deal more than any comparison between the two or any calculation derived therefrom. The wet-bulb thermometer is simply an ordinary thermometer, with the bulb swathed in a piece of muslin or other thin cotton stuff, which is kept moist with water. In the ordinary form of the instrument the jacket round the bulb is connected with a wick that dips into a reservoir of water. A method that is as good as this if not better, is simply to have the jacket sewn round the bulb, and when a reading is desired to wet the jacket by raising a vessel of distilled or rain water up to it, so that the bulb is temporarily immersed, then the vessel of water is removed and the reading taken when the mercury column has ceased to fall—in about ten minutes is ample time. The instrument, of course, should be shielded from direct sunlight or from reflected glare. Now it will be evident that the reading given by the wet-bulb thermometer is determined, not only by the temperature of the air, but by the amount of moisture present, and also to a slight extent by the velocity of the air current. Should the air be absolutely saturated with water vapour, a condition that occurs rarely, and only when mist is forming, the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer will be identical with that of the ordinary or dry-bulb instrument, for the simple reason that no evaporation can take place—the air contains all the water it can hold. But should the air not be saturated with water vapour—the usual condition—then a difference between the two readings will be discernible. The drier the air the greater will be the difference. Thus it is that on a dry hot day with the ordinary or dry-bulb instrument reading say 100deg. Fahr., the wet-bulb may be reading lower than on a muggy day with the ordinary or dry-bulb reading merely 75deg. Fahr. Now the animal body resembles a wet-bulb thermometer in this, that its surface is moist, and we may state at once that any condition giving a high wet-bulb reading will so influence the animal body that an accumulation of heat is threatened or unavoidable. Should the wet-bulb read 88 deg. Fahr., then, as Dr. Haldane has shown, the body even though it remain as completely at rest as possible, will, by virtue of the chemical processes which of necessity go on within the living tissues and which generate heat, rise in temperature until death occurs.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

This wet-bulb reading of 88deg. F. is, therefore, according to Dr. Haldane, the critical wet-bulb temperature for the human being. Let it be remembered that the ordinary thermometer may be reading anything from 88deg. F. to a temperature of a few hundred degrees Fahrenheit. It practically does not matter what its reading is. What concerns the physiologist, and what concerns, or should, concern, the inhabitant of every region where hot summers are the rule, is simply and solely the wet-bulb reading. This wet-bulb temperature of 88deg. F. is critical for the human body at rest; the more active the body is, the lower is the critical temperature. Let me give a few illustrations of this principle. Victorians visiting London in the summer are often enervated and dismayed by the heat, yet, on looking at the hotel thermometer, find that its reading is, say, only 80deg. F. They have frequently experienced 110deg. F. in their native land but never felt so exhausted and miserable. Had they looked at a wet-bulb thermometer they might have discovered that its reading was higher than was the rule in Victoria. The atmospheric conditions in Ceylon are such that the wet-bulb reading is always high—hence the care that must be taken to avoid overexertion. It has lately been shown in India that sunstroke, or as it should be called heat-stroken occurs with a high wet-bulb reading, irrespective of the temperature registered by the dry-bulb thermometer. When, in our summer, a hot, oppressive day arrives, we often obtain a melancholy satisfaction by hoping that a record has been established, and great is our disgust to find that the temperature has not risen over 90 deg. F. Had our attention been directed to the wet-bulb instrument, we might have that satisfaction gratified. The truly enervating days in our climate as everyone has experienced, are not those with an unusually high thermometric reading, but those that are close and cloudy. This, then, is the central fact to be grasped. From the physiological standpoint the ordinary thermometer tells us little of any value. A man can and has remained in an oven absolutely unharmed at a temperature sufficient to roast meat placed by his side. The stokehold of a ship undoubtedly has a high temperature; but, so far as observations of the writer extend, its wet-bulb reading is always below that in the cook's galley in the tropics. Only in one position in a ship did the writer ever find a wet bulb reading above 88deg. F. This was in the engine-room close to a high-pressure cylinder which was leaking steam. The wet-bulb read 89deg. F. and the writer and a friend standing close by and avoiding movement as much as possible sure enough began to show a rise of internal temperature, which continued until discretion prompted a retreat.

EXERTION.

A practical rule, deducible from Dr. Haldane's researches, is, then, that the nearer the wet-bulb is to 88deg. F. the greater is the danger of a physiological fever being produced, even though exertion is avoided. The greater the exertion, the greater the danger. When the wet-bulb instrument reads high, then strenuous work should not be undertaken by human beings, and the lower animals, if driven at all, should be driven very slowly. We may even predict that in the near future the aim of artificial warming in winter in hospitals and households will be to produce a certain wet-bulb reading which will be fixed by experience, leaving the dry bulb severely alone. Another practical application is in the adjustment of dress, particularly with those unfortunate beings who are compelled to wear uniform. In many armies, including the British, the soldiers are arrayed more from the

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1909.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE ON IRON.

ALL Mr. Andrew Carnegie's leisure is not spent in thinking out where he can best place free libraries or great benevolences for personal bravery. In the course of his evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the incidence of the United States tariff, he proved that he has been taking stock of the world's iron ore resources. If there is on earth an expert on iron matters, Mr. Carnegie should be that man, and if he says that Great Britain has only a six years' supply of iron ore in sight in her own fields, he must have some reason for the statement. Vanishing point in purely British iron ore would be reached in 1915, or thereabouts, while America could run on for a hundred years, according to this prophet. However, it is not well to be too depressed by such estimates. England has heard many Jonahs foreshadow all sorts of misfortunes. Her coal-fields were being exhausted, and her remote posterity would not have any fuel to warm themselves by unless their ancestors of the present generation exercised the most rigorous and self-denying economy. But the robust owners of her coal-mines, though they did not flippantly ask what posterity had ever done for them that they should provide for their comfort, went on diligently digging and delving for the necessary sources of present heat and wealth, and we hear no more of the shortness of coal on the hearths of our great grand-children. Other pleasant people drew up phalanxes of figures to show that the industries of Britain were going to the dogs, that other countries were stepping gaily into her commercial seven-leagued boots and were running away with her markets. Even that warning has not broken the hearts or falsified the hopes of British merchants. Royal Commissions were appointed, as a matter of course, and went solemnly over the pros and cons of such serious estimates; but after due deliberation, they decided there was nothing much in them, advised commercial schools and training, and dispersed. Now that Mr. Carnegie brings the sledge-hammer of his opinion down on British iron, it is another thing. He goes one better than previous critics, giving but six years where they allowed twenty before the exhaustion of British iron ore is a *fait accompli*.

To prove this opinion mistaken, a correspondent of the "Times" quotes a report of the Swedish Geological Survey—and it is significant that the writer culls his statistics from a foreign document—which shows that there are still in Great Britain 1,000 million tons of iron ore. About fourteen million tons are used up every year, and thus it would take nearly seventy years to exhaus this supply. Mr. Carnegie should transfer his anxiety—if he permits any such mental weakness—to the iron prospects of the United States, where it is computed that there are 5,000 million tons of ore available, but where the voracious iron-works use forty million tons annually, and are proud of perpetually increasing their output. A simple calculation, allowing for this increase, shows that the States have not much of a margin in a century as the life of its iron-ore supply. But both countries may encourage hope, for there are probably large undiscovered reserves in their limits. Nothing is final in this world so far, and there will be improvements continually made in mining, smelting and manufacturing which will make more, not less, of the supplies of iron ore available everywhere. For low-grade ore, now unconsidered and unworkable, because of cost, science will find an easy road to market. The "Times" correspondent gives a list of places in England and Ireland in which rich iron-ore has been discovered since the Swedish report was issued, and shows that, far from being moribund, the English iron industry has taken a new lease of life. Some mines in the west of England closed down owing to the competition of Spanish ore, are being worked again. Six million tons—out of the seven or eight million tons of foreign iron ore—are imported annually from Spain. Mr. Carnegie believes that these sources will fail about 1916. The best available information from other authorities gave seventy years as the term, three years ago, and since then fifty million tons of iron ore have been discovered in Spain, and there is probably quite as much more undreamt of there yet. The ease with which ore can be landed in England from Spain and all her other foreign sources of supply is greatly in favour of her holding her own in the iron industry for many years to come. Coal, ore furnaces and ports are not far apart, as they are in that land of magnificent distances where Mr. Carnegie made his inexhaustible fortune. Spanish ore can be brought to English blast furnaces at less than five shillings a ton, while double that is the cost of carrying American ore from Lake Superior to the Pittsburg furnaces.

The chief ore deposits in America are 1,000 miles away from her coalfields, and the furnaces are from four hundred to five hundred miles from the sea-board. This fact made American pig-iron in the period 1900-1907 seventeen shillings a ton dearer than the British species. Even Germany, whose industrial spirit and enterprise is repeatedly brought up as an example to peccant British commercial men, has to cover much ground before her iron ore can be got either to her furnaces or her ports. German ore is generally 150 miles from the coal-fields, and these again, where the manufacturing plants are perforce erected, are far from the shipping ports. Where it costs six or seven shillings a ton to carry iron to coal, or *vice versa*, in Germany, it costs about eighteenpence in England to bring ore, and half a crown to bring coal to the smelters. It is not therefore so great an advantage to Germany that she has twice as much iron-ore in sight as England. There are plenty of foreign supplies that can be cheaply and quickly landed at English ports, notably those from Sweden, Norway, and Lapland, from Algeria and Tunis. Then in British colonies and dependencies, such as Nigeria, the Soudan, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and India there are rich iron fields. It only needs organisation to ship these ores at a low cost to keep up the supply for British blast furnaces. Some comfort may enter the souls of ironmasters from all the considerations, so cheerfully marshalled by the "Times" correspondent. When Mr. Carnegie has read them, he had better go carefully over his facts and figures to find out how he came to have so poor an opinion of the iron resources of Great Britain. If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the crust of the earth is for ever yielding fresh surprises. The most learned and diligent geological surveyor or millionaire expert has not yet fathomed all the mineral wealth that this old world of ours holds carefully hidden, and that chance or the exigencies of the artificer in industrial schemes will one day bring to light. There is more unwrought iron in the depths of the earth than is being manufactured or on its way to the scrap-heap.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

AT Tuesday's Convocation, His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor, presided and made a telling, if brief, address on the educational situation. Funds are not sufficient for all purposes he would apply money to, therefore progress must be piece-meal and somewhat slow. Since last His Excellency addressed the Convocation the pay and status of elementary teachers have been improved and the number of primary schools has been increased. The policy adopted is to be followed, for the growing body of opinion which supports the claims of the voiceless masses to a due share in the benefits of education they have not hitherto received, is to be regarded, though for a time it will prevent Government increasing its contributions towards higher education. Similarly commercial education will not receive a Government grant—a statement which may cause some disappointment in view of the interest recently aroused in this branch of study. His Excellency devoted a considerable part of his remarks to this subject and again expressed himself deeply interested in it. A Faculty of Commerce is to be established, as in His Excellency's opinion, Professor Lees-Smith's lectures aroused general interest and brought home to many minds the need of a systematic study of the higher problems of Commerce and Industry. For this endowment something like eight lakhs of rupees will be required, half of this amount being necessary in the current year, but towards it Government cannot promise any contribution. A private citizen, "one of the great benefactors of the Presidency," has offered two lakhs of rupees towards the required amount. His Excellency has no hope that the Government of India will afford any assistance. We must, therefore, said the Chancellor, "trust to the well known liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Bombay and I do not think we shall trust in vain." Probably not, but it is to be hoped that Government will have something more than trust in hand before taking further steps. We shall look forward with interest to the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association towards this scheme, for we may expect them to take a more than theoretical view of its utility. Probably neither body has funds to devote to it, but if their approval is anything like unanimous, we may expect individual members of one or the other to contribute to the cost. To them we look for endorsement or otherwise of the scheme, for undoubtedly they are best judges of the potentialities of the project.

PROFESSIONALISM IN SPORT.

WE are glad to see that the controversy as to the payment of amateur footballers has ended in a decision by the International Rugby Football Board that no allowances shall be given in future. The actual sum in question was three shillings a day, little enough in itself but large enough to form a definite basis for professionalism creeping in. The abolition of the system will, we feel sure, meet with general approval, for there can hardly be any other branch of sport which has suffered so much from professionalism. The sharp contrast between the Rugby and Association games in popularity is a direct outcome of the payment of players and the Association game has done much to turn Englishmen of a certain class from being sportsmen into a nation of lookers-on. To be able to see good play of any kind is desirable, when carried only so far that it conduces to a high standard of play, but when it is carried to such an extent that it keeps the majority from participating in the sport it defeats its own ends. Rugby football has always had a higher tone than Association, and stopping of allowances will do much to keep the sport pure. There will probably be some who will leave the fold, but they are the very ones whom it is not desirable to keep, and it is possible that the new ruling will have the effect of drawing away some of the attention of the thousands who gloat over the details of the spectacular matches which culminate at the Crystal Palace and so create an interest in individualism in sport rather than in a few individuals.

LORD KITCHENER and party anchored at Jhainkati, Eastern Bengal, on Monday night.

H. M. S. "Fox," Captain A. S. Hunt, R. N., sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE American yacht "Lysistrata," owner and Captain J. G. Bennett, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

MR. EARDLY WILMOT, lately Director-General of Forests, goes home from Bombay at the end of next month.

DURING the thunderstorm on Monday at Rangoon, a native of India was struck with lightning and killed.

A NATIVE motor car driver was fined Rs. 40 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta yesterday (Wednesday) for furious driving in Calcutta.

THE Jamgram Coal Company pays three rupees per share dividend, the Central Jherriah Coal Company six rupees per share, and the Sachaporah Tea Company ten per cent.

THE Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament entries close to-day (Thursday). Amongst those who have entered are Mr. E. M. Atkinson (last year's winner), Mr. L. S. Deane and Mr. F. Thomson.

MADRAS is sending two competitors to the Bengal Lawn-Tennis Tournament to be held in Calcutta shortly, viz., J. F. Graham, I.C.S., who won the Championship of Southern India last week, and C. Brooke Leggatt, who won the same event last year.

THE four Kabulis, arrested in connection with the recent murder of a Kabuli on the Calcutta Maidan, were released yesterday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, there being no sustainable case against them.

THE hanging lamp, presented to the Taj Mahal by Lord Curzon, for the illumination of the interior of the mausoleum, was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and dedicated with due ceremony on Tuesday afternoon.

COLONEL W.H. Mulloy, late Royal Engineers, died suddenly at Camberley on Jan. 23. He became lieutenant in the Army in 1858, captain in 1872, major in 1879, lieutenant-colonel in 1886, and colonel in 1890. Colonel Mulloy took part in the New Zealand war, being present at the action of Kakaramea, and obtaining the medal. He also served with the Nile expedition in 1884-85, and received the medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star.

REPLYING, to a deputation of working men on the 26th January, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he was prepared to negotiate with local authorities for the inclusion of paupers over seventy years of age in the Old Age Pensions scheme, provided that the share of the extra cost falling on the national Exchequer was not too heavy. He claimed that the Old Age Pensions Act had been a success beyond the expectations of the warmest friends, though he admitted that it needed amendments.

OWING to the absence of the Marchioness of Lansdowne in India, the Marchioness of Londonderry will hold the reception to the leaders of the Unionist party and their supporters at Londonderry House, Park-lane, on Monday, February 15, the eve of the opening of Parliament. Previous to the reception the Marquess of Londonderry will entertain at dinner a number of the supporters of the Marquess of Lansdowne in the House of Lords.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

AUSTRIA'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 13.

POLITICAL interest has recently been centred in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The active policy of Baron Aehrenthal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the consequences resulting from the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have caused the world to hold its breath for the last four months. Now that Austro-Hungary and Turkey have practically come to terms concerning the point at issue, the somewhat threatening developments lately hanging over the Balkans have come to an end. The questions still pending, Bulgaria's declaration of independence as a kingdom; the Cretan question, and the Servian demands will the more readily admit of a settlement as, by the Turko-Austrian Agreement, a disturbing factor has been removed.

Despite the payment of 2½ million pounds, Austro-Hungarian diplomacy can look back on a success. In view of the agitation in favour of a Greater Servia and of the national movement in the new Turkey just come into being, it considered it necessary to change the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina existing for the last thirty years, into an annexation. It has accomplished this determination, despite obstinate and energetic opposition from more than one side. Turkey finally and definitely renounced her Sovereign rights, existing merely on paper as they did, over these two provinces.

Austro-Hungary is perhaps a unique, and consequently in many respects the most interesting national factor in Europe. It has been its fate to be considered always weaker than it really is. Perhaps this is the reason why Europe was so astonished to see this land embarking on a policy with which no one would have accredited it.

The centrifugal forces in the battle of nationalities are overestimated, whereas the centripetal forces on the contrary, which in history have provided the Monarchy with a stronger unity of interests, are mostly underestimated. The frequent and bloody struggles between the different nationalities, which abroad are often viewed as the beginning of the end, are in the country itself taken much less seriously. Prince Bismarck once jokingly remarked that these struggles formed part of the stability of the State—they only fight in order to be able to congratulate one another afterwards on the force of the blows interchanged. Bismarck might almost have expressed himself more paradoxically by saying that Austria is necessary in order that these nationalities may have something to fight about. One thing is certain that, despite all excitement, these struggles, often merely the work of professional patriots, do not, as a rule go nearly as deep as is generally supposed, but leave the great masses of the population really forming the backbone of the country unmoved. Anyone who has carefully followed the struggles between the Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia, between the Germans and Slavonians, between the Germans and Croatians in Hungary, will be able to confirm this saying. Hence the peculiar fact that, however much the rival races may hate one another, still they devote their whole strength to the maintenance of the Monarchy: all feel that they are dependent on one another. A great statesman once said: "if the Austro-Hungarian Empire did not exist, we should have to invent it."

The real strength of the Government has been clearly shown in the understating entered into with Turkey. The final conclusion has been compared on many sides with the original unyieldingness of Baron Aehrenthal, and has been characterised as a retrograde movement. The mere fact that the Government felt itself in a position to risk this sign of seeming weakness, is the best proof of its strength. Countries which have to bow to the popular will, and where the central governing power is a weak one, are always most careful to avoid the outward appearance of giving way.

THE REVISION OF THE LATIN MONETARY UNION.

Great surprise has been caused by the Bank of England again suddenly raising its bank discount rate in the middle of January, a very unusual time, despite the general fluidity of money. The cause of this was the continued withdrawal of gold by the Bank of France. It is well-known that this Parisian Bank has for many years past had the largest stock of gold at its disposal, which can be found massed in any one spot, and follows the policy of heaping up the yellow metal by means of premiums and outbidding in the London market with great persistency. The fact that, after the streaming back of the gold sent to America during the credit crisis, and which had been drawn in far larger quantities from England and Germany than from France, the French policy of attracting gold with such eagerness has been persisted in, has aroused astonishment in English financial circles. In the English Press it has, in many instances, been characterised as an unfriendly act directed against the English policy for securing the gold currency. In vain was an explanation sought for this exaggerated competition in view of the already large store of gold existing in Paris. At first, opinion pointed to a preparation for the new Russian loan. But this policy did not cease with its emission. Originating from Paris, views were put into circulation to the effect that, owing to the great demand for gold for minting and for the industrial requirements of international competition, and owing to the piling up of gold, the "tug of war for the golden rope," as Bismark called it, is inevitable. Attention was also called to the alleged excessive minting of gold and to the large amount of gold circulation in Germany. Such arguments can easily be refuted by figures. For in the first place the gold production of the Transvaal was considerably higher than last year, and nearly reached 30 million pounds. Then, however, the returns of the German Mints show that, after deducting the coins withdrawn from circulation, the stamping of new coins in Germany was of a very limited nature and was practically only undertaken for private account.

At the present moment a new reason has been advanced as an excuse for the inconsiderate policy of the Bank of France, viz., the conclusion of the revised Latin Coinage Convention, which comes into force on the first of April of the current year. Thereby the amount of small silver coins would be increased from seven to sixteen francs per head of the population; this means an increased demand for silver coins of more than 1,338 million francs in the seven countries concerned. But the silver, however, for these new coins is to be almost entirely taken from the five-franc pieces in circulation, which, as is well known, serve as legal tender throughout the Latin Coinage Union. Nearly the half of the whole amount is apportioned to France, which has estimated its population in Europe as amounting to 39 3-10 millions, in Africa to the astoundingly high figure of 20 millions. A gold substitute must be created to take the place of the missing, legal silver tender, and the unpopular purchases of gold on behalf of France in London are explained by the necessity for obtaining the necessary material, without decreasing the already customary gold supply in the Bank of France. The increased rate of exchange on Paris, which is already considerably higher than in any other country, shows that Germany is affected by this French monetary policy. For example, the average for the month of December was 10,064 : 10,000, whereas the exchange with England amounted to 10,017 : 10,000.

It remains to be seen whether there will be a change in the policy of the Bank of France as soon as the renewed monetary convention has come into force. Probably the one-sided tradition of the leading French bankers still plays the chief part in this matter.

THE GERMAN STATE RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A memorial has been presented to the Prussian Landtag, which, from the economic side, throws a light upon the agreement finally entered upon between the Managing Boards of all the German Railways concerning the entirely free use of goods-vans. In this manner the sending back of empty vans over great distances will be avoided, and care be taken to guard against a dearth of waggons. For this purpose a central van department has been created in Berlin, which will inform all administrations as to where they have to send their unemployed goods waggons, and from whence they can obtain the vans such as they themselves lack. The money taken for the renting of these vans will be calculated by the unit of van and kilometer, will be distributed according to the number of vans in the possession of each separate administration. This will provide a fillip to the Managing Boards, which will cause them to keep their stock of waggons at the required figure. We learn that the Prussian-Hessian Railway Association has the largest supply of goods waggons. It possesses no less than 500,000 vans of this description, i. e., 80 per cent. of all those existing in Germany. At present some 200 million kilometers a year are covered by empty waggons, this state of affairs will as far as possible be done away with. At the same time the settlements between the different Railway Companies will be greatly facilitated. The new arrangement comes into force on the first of April 1909.

MAX KLINGER'S BRAHMS MONUMENT.

Hamburg intends erecting a monument to its great son, the composer Johannes Brahms. The commission has been extrusted to no less a man than Max Klinger, and the complete monument is now on public view in Berlin, before being erected in Hamburg. Without a doubt it is one of the most interesting monuments of recent years. It is not easy to describe such a work in words. The figure of Brahms is introduced at full length, but it is completely veiled from the shoulders downward in a sort of toga; only the head and the folded arms are visible. Klinger has been wonderfully successful in the reproduction of the head. It is a true monumental portrait, and the combination of still majesty and deep inner composure is both beautiful and eminently characteristic of Brahms. A garland of other forms rises to the central figure, encircling the body of the musician from head to foot. At his feet, springing from the ground is a male figure with closed eyes, representing the Earth Spirit venturing into the Kingdom of Light; higher in the air floats the form of a woman, also with closed eyes, and seemingly half sunk in dreamland. But the next female figure is full of life and is floating freely towards the light; the uppermost form encircles the master himself. Her head rests close to his and their hands are touching. The idea underlying these forms is clear enough to the artistic eye. They represent the figures which the creative genius of the master is raising from the dark and shapeless depths into the light of day, and which themselves surround and inspire him. The idea is a noble one, and there is hardly one of these figures which is not rich in beauty. Whether the idea is a plastic one remains still an open question. It is extremely difficult to depict in sculpture by the idea of floating figures as the figures are restricted by the material from which they are hewn; even Klinger has not been able to solve this problem. In order to impart lightness to the group of floating women's forms, he has chiselled Brahms, figure, as already mentioned, into the form of a solid block; by so doing he has imparted a crooked appearance to the monument, the figure of the musician remaining half a stone block and half a mobile form. It is not to be denied that faults may be found with Klinger's work with regard to style; these however, do not detract from the dignified and interesting impression it creates. The influence of Rodin on the German sculptor is evident, but developed in an original manner.

L. ASCH.

THE clerks of the office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, are petitioning the Viceroy against the removal of the office from Calcutta to Meerut and Lucknow.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Indian Reforms.

GREATER DEFINITION WANTED.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, referring to the Indian Reforms, pointed out the immense amount which was left to the Regulations. He wanted to know what opportunity the House would have to discuss, not merely the Bill dealing with the matters requiring the sanction of Parliament, but the whole matters of the policy of which the Bill was a part.

He said that the passage in the King's Speech with reference to Persia was disquieting. The effect of a democratic Constitution, introduced into an Oriental State under pressure from Great Britain and Russia, as a cure for the country's difficulties, was most doubtful.

Mr. Balfour emphasized that Tariff Reform would ameliorate unemployment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

During the debate on the Address in Parliament last night, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour condemned the Government's failure to end the scandalous and deplorable condition of Ireland, where a reign of terror prevailed. They accused Government of not having made provision for finance, Lord Lansdowne declaring that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had never been confronted with such a situation in time of peace.

Earl Crewe and Mr. Asquith in reply declared that the Coercion Act was powerless to remedy the condition of Ireland. Mr. Asquith maintained that the increased expenditure would result in Government paying its way.

Lord Lansdowne demanded that prompt and vigorous action should be taken in India, and said he hoped that the Viceroy in Council would receive all the powers to which he was entitled.

He was glad that Lord Morley had not said the last word with regard to representation of Mahomedans, and he said that the House should have an opportunity of discussing the appointment of an Indian Member on the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Asquith said that every facility for the discussion of the Indian Reforms would be given at the proper time.

Sir Edward Grey said that Government would not take the responsibility of dictating to the Shah on the subject of the Constitution. They would not go beyond general representations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The "Englishman" publishes the following special cable from London :—

"The King's Speech, with which His Majesty opened Parliament to-day in bright and cold weather, was anticipated with unusual interest. Three outstanding features are the prominence given to the pacific tendency of the Berlin visit, the definite promise of increased Navy estimates, and the mention of a Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The Speech also hints at less than the usual time for legislation, owing to the time to be occupied by the Budget. This hint foreshadows an excuse for the ultimate withdrawal of the Disestablishment Bill. I understand that the Potter Law Report, which is published on Thursday, advocates the abolition of Boards of Guardians and a total reconstruction of the workhouse system."

THE NAVAL CHANGES.

Attack on the Admiralty.

"MORNING POST'S" STRONG REMARKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The "Morning Post" publishes two and a half columns of an attack on the Admiralty. The article declares that the removal of Lord Charles Beresford will be a question for Parliament.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED OF A DESTROYER.

Thirty-eight Knots on Trials.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The destroyer "Swift," during her trials on the Clyde, attained a speed of thirty-eight knots.

THE BERLIN OUTRAGES.

Citizen Guard Formed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Five "ripper" outrages were perpetrated in Berlin yesterday. A citizen's guard has been formed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Compulsory on Steamers.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill making wireless telegraphy compulsory on board passenger ocean steamers.

EARTHQUAKE IN LURISTAN.

Appalling Disaster.

SIXTY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

SIX THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the earthquake shock more severe than that at Messina which was recorded on 23rd January, and was supposed to have occurred 2,500 miles to eastward, occurred in Luristan in a sparsely populated district.

Sixty villages were, however, destroyed and several are reported to have been completely engulfed.

Between five and six thousand inhabitants perished and twice that number of cattle. The destitute survivors are flocking to Gurujured and appealing to Government for help.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

Many Miners Entombed.

POSITION HOPELESS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

An explosion has occurred at the West Stanley Colliery, Durham. The shaft is ablaze and 136 miners are entombed.

LATER.

Thirty-two miners have been saved from the West Stanley Colliery. It is feared that the position of others is hopeless. Eight corpses have been found.

ACAPULCO THEATRE FIRE.

Victims Exceed Two Hundred.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The victims in the Acapulco Theatre disaster exceed two hundred.

The greatest loss of life was occasioned by the fall of the roof, which crashed down incredibly soon.

The firemen and crowds outside were helpless and were compelled to stand and watch the theatre and its human contents burn.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Outlook still Uncertain.

NAZIM PASHA'S VIEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Nazim Pasha, whose appointment as Minister of War by the late Turkish Ministry caused the Cabinet crisis, and who is an eminent soldier and respected by all parties, refuses to return to his command at Adrianople.

He condemns the participation of the army in political affairs, which is the direct cause of the advent of the present ministry.

The Minister of Finance, M. Evkafs, has resigned and the outlook is still uncertain.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Protocol Still Unsigned.

THE BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The Porte and Austria have not yet agreed to the wording of the protocol. The boycott of Austria has therefore not yet ceased.

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Arrival in Vienna.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived in Vienna, where he will stay for a day or two.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Pacific Squadron.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A telegram from Washington states that the Committee of the Senate have adopted an amendment to the Navy Bill providing that, at the discretion of the President, half of the navy may be kept in Pacific waters as far as practicable. The President already has such authority, but the amendment amounts to an expression of the Senate in favour of such a course.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The death is announced of Marquis Noailles.

BENGAL RAILWAY OUTRAGES.

Punitive Police Posted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

Arrangements are now being made for posting Punitive Police on either side of the E. B. S. R. line up to Barrackpore, to guard the track from 5 p.m. to midnight. The cost is to be recovered from the inhabitants on either side of the Police line to a distance of one mile.

SHOULD MEN MARRY YOUNG?

By Guy Thorne.

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Marriage is—or at least it should be—the fusion of two egoisms, and it is certainly the most important event in the life of a woman or a man.

Thousands of things have been said and written about marriage, and nearly all of them prove nothing more than the immense diversity of opinion there is upon the subject. One thing, however, is quite certain, that marriage is entirely different from what unmarried people imagine it to be. Someone, I think Mr. Frankfort Moore, pointed out that being in love is being in a condition when the imagination is abnormally active. So far from love being blind in these conditions, it is so remarkably strong of sight that it magnifies the idea of happiness beyond all reason, and sees things that do not exist.

The discussion, therefore, of the question "Should Men Marry Young?" is one which is as difficult as it is full of interest for men and maidens.

I was talking to a girl upon the subject a few days ago. She was a healthy, happy maiden—no mincing miss with manicured manners—but a sweet English girl, pleasant—which means anxious to please—in charm and temperament as fresh and engaging as in her looks.

"What do you think," I said, "should men marry young or shouldn't they?"

She hesitated for a moment, and then replied, "I don't know that I have ever thought much about it, but certainly I could never marry an old man myself."

"Of course you would not," I rejoined. "Then you would prefer a young one?"

"Naturally," she answered, with a smile.

"But what do you call a young man?" I said. "How old is your 'young' man?"

This seemed rather to puzzle her.

"Oh, well," she answered, "of course, I could not say the exact age."

"My dear young lady," I replied, "it is not a question of age at all, and that is the whole secret of the matter. A man is not necessarily old or even elderly because he is forty or fifty, nor is a man necessarily young or juvenile because he is nineteen, twenty-one or twenty-four. Let me give you an instance or two from my own personal acquaintance—you will be able to cap every instance with another, I have no doubt.

"Some years ago I knew a young man who was with me at Oxford. His father was a wealthy manufacturer in the North, and would leave his son an immense fortune, and the control of a most important industry. This man—let us call him 'H.'—was my own age, twenty-one. Yet even at that time and in absolute contradiction to the fashion of the day, he wore not only a moustache, but a beard also. His manner was slow and grave, his utterances weighty and deliberate. His mental attainments were considerable, but his whole life and manner were animated by a calm coldness which never thawed or relaxed. He is married now—to an extremely ugly woman, by the way—but one who has made him an excellent wife and mother to the children, and to whom he is devotedly attached.

"Now, when 'H,' was twenty-one, and as I have described him, would you define him as being what you mean by 'a young man'?"

She tossed her head, and her lips pursed themselves a little.

"I could never marry a man like that!" she said.

"Very well, then," I answered. "Let me give you another case. I know to-day—and he is a great personal friend of mine—a man in the Army. He is anywhere between forty-two and forty-six, at a most conservative estimate. He is tall and slim, with a clear healthy skin, blue eyes, and, though his hair is thinning a little, he has all the manner and movement of a very young athletic man. He is a first-class pigeon shot and polo player—every year he wins famous shooting prizes on the Riviera. He dances better than any man I have ever seen. His conversation is a continual ripple of quiet wit. Nothing is too trifling or ordinary for him to be interested in. He is as ready as a boy for any fun that is going, while he has learned that wisdom of avoiding excess in anything, that the boy so rarely knows. Now, would you call 'Major ——' an elderly man?"

"No, of course not," she answered, "and that is just the sort of man I should like to marry if ever anybody of the kind asked me!"

Now, I think this little conversation significant, instructive, and pertinent to the matter in hand.

Just as many women are only as old as they look, and very frequently much younger, so we must reckon the age of men not by the strict schedule of years, but purely by temperament and disposition.

Yet there are very considerable exceptions to be made. My girl friend only voiced the opinion of any other girl of her age and nature when she said that, under no circumstances, could she marry my grave young friend of Oxford. Such young men as this, however, are extremely few and far between. It is indeed rare to find such poise of mind and calculated calm of character in men of one-and-twenty, and it is only right and natural that girls, in the first flush and exuberance of their happy youth, should wish for some more bright and entertaining companion with whom to share the joys and troubles of life. Such a marriage between a bright young girl and a cold, self-contained young man is really a mesalliance, a word which is always much misunderstood. And there is another kind of mésalliance or monstrous marriage, in regard to which probably all of us agree that men should not marry young.

I well remember, when I was about sixteen or seventeen, sitting in the breakfast room at home and seeing my father open the "Morning Post" with a sudden exclamation of disgust. I asked him what was the matter, and he told me an aged duchess had just espoused a man in the early twenties, and all Society was buzzing with the news. No condemnation could be too strong for a young man marrying in this way for wealth and its advantages.

I certainly think also that, quite apart from anything else, for very young men to marry is a mistake, in any class or rank of life whatsver. The miseries of boy and girl marriages among the poor are related in the pages of all those weighty volumes which are constantly appearing, dealing with the problem of poverty in our greatest towns. Such marriages form one of the greatest barriers to the progress of social work, and the amelioration of the lot of the poor. But in the other classes where the question of money does not enter at all, the marriage of a very young man indeed is very rarely a happy one, and this, especially from the woman's point of view.

A young girl has nearly always more sense of duty and more mental balance than a boy of her own age. Her training and the disposition of her sex both combine to steadiness and a ripe view of marriage obligations in the vast majority of cases. Even quite a young girl, flighty and frivolous as she may appear to have been before her marriage, nearly always—if she is a representative specimen of our noble English girlhood—settles into a wisdom and sense beyond her years when she leaves the altar.

In nine cases out of ten it is not so with the very young man. His experience of women has been too limited for him to enter into and sympathise with the feminine nature in any marked degree. He cannot realise the essential difference between a woman and a man, because he has never had any opportunity of observing them. In the result, he is incapable of making his wife happy, and, either she begins to despise him for his irresponsibility, or even to hate him for a juvenile arrogance which often degenerates into tyranny and is yet but the fault of extreme youth and not of any inherent evil. Often and often it is too late to re-construct and re-adjust the relations between husband and wife by the time the very young man grows older. The marriage is wretched—is lived out and is ended in misery for both of them. But still, even here, there are exceptions, though they are rarer than in any other aspect of marriage. I would not proscribe those very young men—who are in a position to marry, and who are certain of themselves and of their brides—from doing so.

"Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediment,"

said Shakespeare, and one can echo such a sentiment with all one's heart, always remembering that the pith of the sentiment depends entirely upon the adjective!

In summing up, I should give it as my opinion—for what it is worth—that men should marry young, but not very young, with the proviso that many men who are old in years are still young in temperament, and in every way fitted to make a girl as happy as, or, in some cases, even happier than, a man of the girl's own age.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Appeals before High Court.

THE COIMBATORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

In the Madras High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, the appeal preferred by A. Krishnasawmy Sarma against the conviction for sedition by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore and sentence of five years' transportation passed upon him, commenced yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. Rungachariar, High Court Vakil, with P. Rajagopalachariar, appearing for the appellant, and Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown.

In the course of his arguments the learned Vakil raised the question of the genuineness of the notes taken by the police of accused's speeches. The case is proceeding.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Loganatha's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

The Tinnevelly Riot appeals came on for the last time before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, this morning, the case of the second accused, Loganatha Iyr, being again taken up.

Their Lordships called for further information as to the exact time at which the train was supposed to leave the Tinnevelly Bridge Station for Quilon. Their Lordships thought it would be important to ascertain whether Loganatha Iyer, who was supposed to have left the Hindu College at a certain hour, would have had sufficient time to reach the various places where he is stated to have been seen by prosecution witnesses before the District Magistrate and the party arrived at those places.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

THE ADONI TRAGEDY.

Further Enquiry Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

Regarding the death of the Tahsildar of Adoni, particulars of which were telegraphed on the 11th instant, the Panchayat, locally held, returned the case as one of suicide, but public opinion is strongly opposed to this. A petition to the Collector and District Magistrate has resulted in a special enquiry being ordered by the Tahsildar and the Assisant Superintendent of Police which commences on the 18th. Those who knew the deceased assert that it is inconceivable the man should have committed suicide under the conditions described. I am informed the District Medical Officer is of opinion that death was not due to drowning, but strangulation.

DEPUTY PORT OFFICER OF CALCUTTA.

New Appointment Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The appointment of a Deputy Port Officer for Calcutta, the "Statesman" reports, has been sanctioned. The appointment will take effect on 1st May next and will be held by a Commander of the Royal Indian Marine, 3rd Class. He will devote himself to the administration of the Bengal Pilot Service, and the examination of masters and mates, and if on land, masters and serangs, besides routine matters.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

Bail was granted by the District Judge at Dacca to-day in a case in which Babu Rashite Chandra Chakravarti, a local pleader, is charged in connection with the alleged murder of an Uria, who had been his servant.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE LEVEE. I have perused with deep interest the racy correspondence started in "the Bombay Gazette" by "Public Entrant" on the last Levee of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The publication in both the morning Anglo-Indian dailies of the names of the Europeans and Indians, who attended the function, in one list, and not separately, as heretofore, set the ball rolling. Whether the new departure on the part of these journals was the result of a happy inspiration, coming to both at the same time, or of some extraneous influence, I am not concerned to know. It is clear from the tone and spirit of the comments evoked by this innovation that it has not commended itself to all. Whether the names should be printed together or separately, is a question of trivial importance; but the spirit which protests against the obliteration of a paper distinction, which objects to being herded together even in print, does not strike me as commendable. The critics of the Levee have also unburdened themselves of some other grievances. The better nature of the correspondent I have referred to revolts against "the humiliation of marching past for inspection by a heap of nobodies and a handful of somebodies, questionably our social and intellectual equals." He objects very strongly "to be placed below the vendors of tin-tacks and soap-basins, who are privileged to march in unimpeded," and exclaims, "we are better men and more influential than some of the elect," who have the private entree. It is the cry of the proud, lofty, soul against the eternal inequalities of things in this human world of ours. If men are simply valued according to the weight of their money-bags, their fellow-creatures are themselves to blame. It is because of the flunkeyism, innate in a majority of mankind, that stands gaping in wonder at the Universal Provider or the Beer Lord who has made his pile, and makes a brave parade of his riches. The poet may utter the eternal truth, that "Man is a man for a' that," that "Rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that," and this truth may sink deep into the heart of some of us. But the divisions and distinctions of society, based upon riches, will remain steadfast and secure in the honour and reverence they gain, in such abundant measure, from the multitude. I am not to be understood as preaching a form of socialism. Differences of rank and station are inevitable in society, and I do not, therefore, go with your correspondent in recommending the abolition of the privilege of the private entree. It is accorded to the elect under certain rules which guide the choice of Government, and it must be owned that a majority of them are well and truly chosen, as conforming to the approved standard of requirements. It may not be so necessary that these men should comfortably take their stand as a power behind the Throne, witnessing with an air of superiority the march past of the common herd. If people complain of discomfort and humiliation at Levees, why do they go? It is a wise saying of the old philosopher, "How often we labour for that which satisfieth not!" It is possible that everybody who attends the Levee is not moved solely by a consuming sentiment of loyalty. There may be other motives swaying their action, by no means the least powerful being the privilege it brings with it of attending Government House receptions.

THE GROWTH OF INTEMPERANCE. The Memorial submitted by the Council of the Bombay Temperance Association to Government is a formidable indictment of the Excise Administration of Western India. It is maintained that the administration never seeks to harmonize with the declared policy of Government in favour of restricting the sale of liquor, but that its paramount object is to raise the largest possible revenue, regardless of the havoc resulting from an increased consumption of drinks, which are often far from pure and wholesome. When Sir Pherozshah Mehta protested, a few years ago, against the opening of a grog-shop in Matheran, Sir Henry James naively observed, "if people's cravings for liquor were not satisfied, where is the Government excise revenue to come from?" In Khandeish the tapping of toddy trees was once unduly restricted, because, in the words of Sir Charles Trevor, "the new toddy shops opened in the year greatly interfered with the successful introduction of the Central Distillery System." In other words, the consumption of a harmless beverage was arbitrarily interfered with, and spirituous liquor was virtually forced upon people, who might otherwise have drunk toddy. It is indisputable that drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent, and it is spreading among higher castes. Foreign spirit is also largely consumed by the masses under the impression that they serve as a plague prophylactic. It is pointed out by the Association that in the course of seventeen years, from 1891-92 to 1906-7, the increase in consumption of country spirit has been 38 per cent., while the increase of population has been only 5 per cent. During the same period, it is computed that the consumption of foreign spirit has increased 53 per cent. In the face of these facts, it will be very hard for excise officers to prove that they are more intent upon promoting the moral well-being of the people, than upon furthering the interests of the publican, and increasing the revenue. The mill-hands of Bombay are enormously addicted to drink, but no measures have been taken for saving them from the curse of excess. Not so very long ago, an inquest was held on a young mill-operative, who had drunk himself to death in a grog-shop near his chawl. There is nothing to prevent the shop-keeper from plying his customer with as much liquor as he may call for.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW. There is an article in the "Nineteenth Century" on Temperance in Roumania, which shows how much can be done in this direction by a Government having the moral welfare of its subjects at heart. The measures adopted by Roumania for regulating the sale of wines and spirits and for safeguarding the people against adulteration and excess, stand in agreeable contrast with the policy actually pursued by the Abkari Department in this country. Heavy penalties are imposed in Roumania against the sale and manufacture of artificial wine. In no case can a public-house be established at a less distance than a hundred yards from the village church or school. Municipal councils exercise supervision over the public-house, and the revenue derived from the traffic constitutes a special fund, which is employed exclusively for objects tending to the welfare of the inhabitants, such as the improvement of village schools and churches, creation of public libraries, and lecture and reading-rooms, and the improvement of sanitation. Another very wholesome rule is that the publican is absolutely forbidden to supply drinks on credit. Habitual drunkards figure in a Black List, which is posted up in every public-house within the communal circle, and the sale of liquor to them is absolutely forbidden, as it is to all persons under the age of sixteen. I do not say that all these rules can apply with equal effect to the conditions of larger kingdoms, or to those of India. But the results achieved in Roumania demonstrates the value of a policy guided altogether by considerations of the public good.

THE OUTRAGE. The murder of the Bengalee pleader has sent a thrill of horror and indignation through the country. When there is a brief cessation in the perpetration of such dastardly outrages, the country is lulled into a false sense of security, until it is startled by another horror. The morbid distemper, which has long been sedulously nursed, cannot be reformed or legislated out of existence all at once. It will run its course, though it is possible to hasten its end. It is not creditable to the capacity of the detective skill of the police of Bengal that it has not yet been able to track the miscreants to their lair, to unearth the secret confederacies that inspire the sanguinary propaganda, that send out emissaries on their mission of murder, that collect and secrete arms, and prepare bombs and other infernal machines. If the police is unequal to the grave and abnormal situation to be encountered in the unfortunate province, there should be no delay in reforming it. It may be necessary to strengthen the force, with regard both to numbers and efficiency. Being aware of the low standard of the police of India, one would not be willing to arm it with extraordinary powers, but if the state of a province renders it necessary, there should be no delay on the part of Government in granting them. Restrictive legislation, compelled by an extraordinary emergency, may have the effect of interfering with the ordinary rights and liberties of the subject, but so long as it is justified by circumstances, we can have no right to complain.

AND ITS MORAL. The most important lesson taught by these horrors is that the youth of the country should be carefully guarded against the infection of the revolutionary propaganda. The disciplinary rules promulgated by Government for regulating the conduct of students in schools and colleges, will not, of themselves, much avail. They may act as a deterrent, but they cannot reform the spirit which may be working in the minds and hearts of the juvenile world. It is the duty, primarily, of parents, as it is of all local citizens, to promote the growth of a healthy spirit, counteracting all prenicious influences to the contrary. The cooperation of teachers is also valuable, not in a mere mechanical observance of Government rules, but in bringing up their pupils as sane and well-ordered youths, untainted by the malignant influence of demagogues. With this object in view Mrs. Annie Besant has established an order, entitled Sons of India, and the organization, called Servants of India, founded by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokable, can do invaluable work in the same direction. For the inaugural address given by this true and sincere patriot at Poona this week, on the occasion of reviving the Deccan Sabha, I have nothing but praise. The Sabha will work on the lines laid down by the late Mr. Justice Ranade. Students will not be called to arms. There will be no hankering after vain ideals, no wasting of power and energy in passionate hatred and rancour. The Sabha will do the work which it finds ready to its hands, will act as faithful interpreters between the Government and the people, and will promote the popular cause by loyal and constitutional means, and in peace and concord.

DION.

BEARS ATTACK A MOTOR-CAR.

Lady's Exciting Experience in the Berars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

The "Pioneer's" Nagpur correspondent says that while touring recently in the Berars, Mrs. Craddock, wife of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had a most unpleasant experience. Mrs. Craddock and Mr. Sly, the Commissioner of the Berars, were returning in a motor-car at dusk from a shoot, and were suddenly stopped by the appearance, in the middle of the road, of two big bears. The road was too narrow for the car to go round them, and the chauffeur actually stopped the machinery. In spite of the lights, and the unusually terrifying noise of a motor, the bears advanced and attacked the car, tearing and scratching the tyres of the front wheels. The rifles were packed away at the bottom of the car so that there was no time for the occupants to shoot, had the animals made any attempt to get at them. For some moments Mrs. Craddock was in considerable danger. Fortunately, however, the bears made no attempt to enter the car, and eventually beat a retreat. But the incident must have been distinctly unpleasant, and Mrs. Craddock and Mr. Sly are to be congratulated on their lucky escape.

BENGAL RAILWAY CHANGE.

Amalgamating of Two Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

A despatch has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State giving the final proposals by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for taking over the Eastern Bengal State line. This will probably be published. Colonel Gracey and Izat are now in Calcutta but it is not yet known whether their visit is directly connected with this matter.

SERVICES CHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Closing your leader on Indian Industrial education yesterday you wrote: "We endorse Sir Arundel Arundel's contention that to effect the desired change it will be necessary for Government so to enhance, in the eyes of the rising generation of students, the value of scientific as compared with literary and legal education." The trend of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the University Convocation was in the same direction and on numerous occasions has he advocated scientific education in preference to the mere Arts course. Yet what do we find? According to a statement in your own paper, Engineering is to be set down below Arts—we are to have a Civilian Chairman of the Improvement Trust and one or two other offices you refer to are to be filled by I. C. S. men. Is this calculated to encourage the study of science and the making of Engineers? Is it calculated to enhance, in the eyes of the rising generation, the value of scientific education as compared with literary? We look to what Government do to see what they mean.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. C. E.

Bombay, February 17.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

"Far Ahead of Any Other" in India.

DIFFICULTIES OF BOMBAY STUDENTS.

POINTED SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE annual presentation of awards to the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute took place last evening in the Town Hall, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay presiding. A distinguished company attended, and included the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. B. D. Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. E. M. Proes, Khan Bahadur M. O. Murzban, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Kazi Mahomedali Murge and others.

His Excellency was received at the entrance by the members of the Board of Management, and conducted to the dais where His Excellency took his seat amid loud cheers.

THE HON'BLE MR. DUNN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Board of Management opened the proceedings with the following remarks. He said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire in the first place to offer to you, Sir, on behalf of the Board of Trustees our most grateful thanks for your presence here this evening. It is the first occasion on which you have been able to attend one of our annual functions and the Board feel considerable satisfaction in the knowledge that Your Excellency has recently had an opportunity of inspecting the Institution and are thus in a position to properly gauge the value of the Diplomas and Certificates which I will shortly request you to be good enough to distribute to the students. I am happy to be able to report that despite the fact that during the past year the work of the Institute had to be carried on under somewhat disadvantageous conditions, owing to changes in the programme and in the personnel of the Staff, the results are even more satisfactory than in previous years, the number of Diplomas and of Certificates being considerably in excess of any since the Institution was established. The successes of the students at the City Guilds of London Institute Examinations have as usual been most gratifying, and it may be mentioned that three of the students whose course at the Institute was still incomplete succeeded in obtaining the Honours Grade Diploma of the London Institute. It may also be mentioned that at a recent Examination for Second-class Engineers Certificate under the Boiler Act, 23 out of 25 students of the Institute were successful. The reports of the outside Examiners are of a very satisfactory character, and the Board has every reason to congratulate itself on the continued progress made in the efficiency of the instruction imparted and in the quality of the students turned out by the Institution. Most gratifying testimony was recently afforded as to the soundness of the lines on which we are proceeding by Dr. Schuster, the colleague of the late Lord Kelvin, who recently visited the Institute and spent some hours in a thorough investigation of the system and equipment. He observed that the Institute was far ahead of any other that he had seen in this country, that the Mechanical Section was one of the best he had seen, while in the Electrical and Textile Departments we were following closely on the lines of the Manchester School of Technology. With so excellently equipped a Mechanical Section as this Institute can now boast it is disappointing to have to record that the admissions to this Section during the current Session are for the first time below the number with which the Department is capable of dealing. And this fact is believed to be attributable solely to one cause, namely, the disabilities under which the students of the Institution labour as regards the Examination under the Boiler Act for the Secondclass Engineers' Certificate. It is necessary to mention that with a view to increasing the efficiency of the course and supplying certain obvious omissions from the Curriculum the Board recently extended the length of the course from three to four years including as portion of the last year's course six months to be spent under supervision on practical work in an outside Mill or Factory. In taking this step the Board felt confident that combined with the recent valuable additions to the Institute in the shape of increased Tools and the Model Central Power Installation they would be able to obtain from Government a modification of the Rule which requires in addition to the full Institute course not less than 12 months' practical experience in an outside Mill or Factory before permission can be given to appear for Examination for the Second-class Certificate under the Boiler Act. It has been a very great disappointment to the Board to find that so far Government are not prepared to make this alteration, and indeed even students who have been appointed to Fellowships and have spent a year after their full course in assisting in the education of the younger students and obtaining further experience have been debarred from appearing at this Examination without the requisite 12 months in an outside Workshop where they may or may not profit by additional practical experience. The result is seen in the fact that I have stated, namely, the falling off in the number of qualified students seeking admission to the Mechanical Engineering Section. They feel that with the four years' course of the Institute, of which six months is to be outside practice they are unable to afford to spend another year in an outside Workshop where they pay a high premium for the privilege, before they can hope to obtain the Certificate which alone will ensure for them the employment which their education in this Institute fairly entitles them to expect. So also the best of our students decline the Fellowships that the Board has established with the object of providing Teachers for other Technical Schools, preferring rather to proceed to the obligatory year's practical work outside and thus qualify themselves with a Boiler Act Certificate a year earlier than they could do otherwise. The Fellowships have accordingly to be given to less proficient students, and the objects of the Board and of Government are thus to a considerable extent stultified. The existence of the Rule in question has a still further effect. Your Excellency recently noted in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction the large number of young men who come to this Institute from parts of the country other than the Bombay Presidency. Your Excellency particularly noted the increased number of students from Bengal. Now in no other part of India so far as I can ascertain is it made essential for an applicant for such Certificate to be placed under such disability. In fact I understand that the Certificate of this Institute is in other provinces held to be a sufficient qualification for immediate examination or even for the immediate grant of the necessary Certificate without further Examinations. Thus students from this Presidency are, as compared with those from other parts of the country, penalised a year of their wage-earning life, and many qualified students now entering the Institute and who would

otherwise adopt the Mechanical Engineering course prefer to join the Electrical or Textile Sections which lead to employment without the necessity of sacrificing a year after their full course at the Institute is completed. The Board however earnestly hope that Your Excellency's Government will again take this matter into very serious consideration, and having regard to the high order of instruction imparted at the Institute, to the exceptional facilities offered for practical experience and the proportion of time devoted to practical work, will see their way to exempting the students of the Institute who have completed their course in the Mechanical Engineering Section from the one year's outside practice which the rules under the Boiler Act now require before permission to appear for examination for the Second-class Certificate can be granted. I would particularly emphasize the fact that not only are promising students thus discouraged from joining the Mechanical Engineering Section, but the quality of the coming Teachers in Technical Schools is thus indirectly lowered and the number of students attending the Institute from the Bombay Presidency is very much less than it otherwise would be. It is owing, I believe, mainly if not entirely to the disability to which I have referred that the proportion of the students who come from the Bombay Presidency is so small—about one-third only. It is not unlikely that were this restriction to be removed the Institute could be filled with young men from the Presidency who if qualified for admission might well be given the preference over those from other parts of India. As this is the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing an assembly of those interested in this Institution, I trust I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the progress that has been made during the five years in which I have had the honour to occupy the position of Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to which I was appointed in May 1904. At that time the Board had very recently established the Electrical Engineering Section, the energies of the Institution having been formerly concentrated on Mechanical Engineering and the Textile Industry with the exception of the Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling Branch, which had been established through the generosity of the first Sir Binshaw Petit, but which had not proved a success though it has now been placed on a satisfactory basis. At the time I speak of, the Institute was being considerably taken to task in the public Press on account of the alleged inadequacy of the practical instruction, of the excessive cost, of the comparatively small percentage of successes, and of the alleged failure of students passing out of the Institute to obtain remunerative employment. It was one of my first duties to go thoroughly into these questions, and I was able to show the unfairness of most of the criticism and the groundless nature of the charges made. The criticism however was useful as such criticism generally is in pointing out directions in which improvement could be made; and our energetic and capable colleague Mr. N. A. F. Moos who was then and until recently the Honorary Secretary to the Institution was of the greatest assistance in initiating and bringing about considerable improvements. In the first place it was obvious that the standard of education required of students on entering the Institution must be raised if it were desired to obtain material which would fully benefit by the instruction imparted. The Board accordingly raised the standard to that of the Matriculation of the University with the addition of free-hand drawing, and they simultaneously increased the percentage of the qualifying marks necessary at the Annual and Final Examinations. The time-table was re-cast in order to provide the fullest possible practical instruction without encroaching too severely on the time devoted to the Scientific portions of the courses, and the Staff of instructors was strengthened. Additional tools and equipment were provided partly through the generosity of a number of the Mill-owners and others interested in the successes of the Institution and who at my instance subscribed some sixteen thousand rupees with the object of increasing the practical efficiency of the Mechanical and other branches. These measures had an immediate effect in improving both the quality of the students and the efficiency of the instruction at the Institution. And to still further improve these and to provide for the increasing attendances, it was necessary that additional accommodation should be provided. A new pattern-making shop and extensions of the foundry and smithy were undertaken and the new weaving shed of the textile branch was erected. The increasing popularity of the electrical engineering section led to a large increase in the appliances in that section, followed by an extension of the Electrical building. Recognizing the importance of Chemistry in both the Electrical and Textile Departments, a new Section was added for the purpose, and the Institute now boasts of a well equipped laboratory with accommodation for 50 students, by means of which a special course in Technical Chemistry has been rendered possible and the students in the Electrical and Textile branches are afforded instruction in this very essential Science. The staff has been increased not only by the addition of qualified Assistant Instructors and the establishment of Fellowships but by a special Professor of Chemistry and more recently by the appointment of a Weaving Expert as Head of the Textile branch. The necessity of again remodelling the time-table to provide for the instruction in Chemistry made it obvious that if the hours devoted to practical work were not to be curtailed, it was necessary to lengthen the course; and as this would give the opportunity of reducing the daily hours of study which the Board considered had become somewhat excessive, and of introducing one or two important subjects such as practical Mathematics which had hitherto of necessity been omitted for want of time, the Board last year decided to increase the course to four years, and this obtains at the present time The course as now laid down is believed to be a thoroughly suitable and practical one, and there is no doubt that the results will soon be apparent. So much for the mental and manual training. There remains the question of the physical development and the bodily health of the students. Games are encouraged; the Gymkhana has been placed on a proper footing under the management of the Principal and the subscription to it is obligatory. In 1904 about 80 students were accommodated in the upper floor of the main building which had been divided off into small rooms by wooden partitions, but which was very inadequately provided with bathing and washing arrangements and had no sanitary conveniences whatever. The total number of students being over 300 it was obvious that the remainder whose families were not resident in Bombay had to find accommodation where best they could in the neighbourhood. It appeared to me to be most desirable that these young men should as far as possible be brought under closer supervision and should be housed in a sanitary manner, and I therefore took up the question of providing, out of the accumulated balance standing to the credit of the Institution, accommodation sufficient for about 200 students. This has now been accomplished; and Your Excellency has recently seen the new hostels which have been provided and towards the cost of which Government has generously contributed as indeed they have towards the other improvements that have been carried out. I have so far made only bare mention of the excellent central Electrical Power installation which is due to the present Principal, Mr. Dawson, and the inauguration of which took place two years ago. Your Excellency having so recently inspected it will acknowledge, I am sure, the excellence of the installation and its great usefulness both for driving the machinery of the Institute and for instructional purposes. The progress during these five years, thus briefly sketched, compares very favourably with what had been accomplished in the previous fifteen years. A measure of the progress is afforded by a comparison of the number of diplomas and certificates issued in these periods and by the expenditure incurred on the Institution. In the Mechanical Engineering branch for the first 15 years, 263 diplomas and certificates were awarded, an average of 17 1-2 per annum. In the last five years these were 213 showing an average of over 42 per annum. In the Textile Branch, the figures are 85 for the first 15 years and 53 for the last five years, an increase of 100 per cent. In addition to this 113 have in the last five years obtained diplomas and certificates in Electrical Engineering—a Department which did not exist during the previous 15 years. As regards expenditure, the first 15 years show a capital sum expended on buildings, machinery, tools, apparatus etc, amounting to Rs.1,84,000, while during the past five years it has been approximately Rs. 2,40,000, of which Rs. 1,00,000 were contributed by Government. The Revenue and Expenditure for the first 15 years averaged Rs. 60,000 per annum, while for the last five years it has risen to an average of nearly Rs. 80,000. The Institution has undoubtedly greatly advanced in efficiency and popularity. Past students readily obtain lucrative employment and it is a great satisfaction to me to feel that in taking leave of this Institution in which I have taken so great an interest, I am leaving it in so efficient a condition, and with so hopeful a future before it. It has a full and capable Staff, is well equipped, and constant additions, as funds are available, are made to the appliances and apparatus. It receives generous support from Government and from the Municipalty (to which I desire to tender the thanks of the Board for their recent enhancement of the annual grant), and the work it is doing is of the greatest importance to that industrial awakening of India which has been so marked a feature of the last two or three years. With a continuance of this support and with the sympathetic interest of the public and of Government the Institution should prove more and more worthy of the great name it has borne for close upon 21 years. I will now ask Your Excellency to be good enough to distribute the Diplomas, Prizes and Certificates to the successful students, who will I feel sure appreciate as we do your kindness in undertaking this duty.

His Excellency the Governor then distributed the scholarships, prizes, full Technological Certificates and the Lord Reay Gold Medals, to the successful students of the College.

The awards for 1908 included the following :—16 scholarships and prizes, 1 session, cotton manufacture. (1-8). The Navrozjee Furdunjee 1st session fee prize, Rs. 50: Hanumanulu, S., Rajmundry; Iyengar, V. D. S, Karen; Deshbhakta, C. T., Brooch. (4). The Ripon prize, Rs. 45: Engineer, N. H., Udwada. (5). The Navrozjee Furdunjee first Scholarship, Rs. 45: Bordavekar, H. G., Sawantwadi. (6). The Lord Reay Scholarship, Rs. 90: Rao, K. S., Chitaldrug. 1 Session, Mechanical Engineering. (7). The Moharao Khengarji First Scholarship, Rs. 105: Karpur, G. S., Karachi. (8). The Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Rs. 140: Virmani, T.C., Dera-Ismail-Khan, II Session, Textile Manufacture. (9-10). The Navrojee Furdunjee 2nd Session Fee Prize. Rs. 50: Mohleji, D.N., Delhi; Menon, P.G., Malabar. (11). The Navrojee Furdonjee Second Scholarship, Rs. 90: Manohar, V. R., Kolaba. (12). The Govindji Thakersy Mulji Scholarship, Rs. 60: Joshi, N.B., Vengurla. (13). The Vurjdas Atmaram Prize, Rs. 24: Mahomed Abdula, Sialkot. II Sessions, Mechanical Engineering. (14). The Dr. H. Cook Prize, Rs 30: Naidu, D. S., Chitaldrug. (15). The Dwarkadas Vassanji Scholarship, Rs. 90: Amar Nath, Lahore. (16). The Maharao Khengarji Second Scholarship, Rs. 110: Gogate, C. K., Ratnagiri.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, who on rising to address the meeting was received with loud cheers, said :—

Mr. Dunn, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In my varied life it has fallen to my lot to be a teacher at an Engineering College, the old pupils of which have rendered immense services to India. Among my pupils I am proud to number you, Mr. Dunn, (cheers) and it was a great pleasure to me, on coming out to India, to renew our old and happy associations and to find you worthily occupying positions of great public importance and utility, (Hear, hear). At a much later period I managed for seven years a large factory engaged on work of great variety, and employing highly skilled artisans in all the principal trades. Associated with this factory was a school in which I took a special interest, and which carried out, though by somewhat different methods, the work which the Victoria Technical Institute is so usefully engaged upon. I may, therefore, claim to have practical experience alike in teaching, in manufacture on a large scale, and in what is called technical education.

You, Mr. Dunn, have given us an excellent account of the work of this Institute and you are able to point to marked progress in recent years and to hold out hopes for the future. I am glad that, before coming here to-day, I was able to inspect a portion of the Institute, and to see the students at work. I hope to be able to pay a second visit and to complete my acquaintance with its plant and its methods. I know enough, however, to endorse what has been said as to the central electrical installation, which appeared to be admirably arranged for purposes of instruction. (Applause.) I was also much struck by the textile branch, which seemed to be eminently practical and well calculated to turn out men who will prove valuable to the great Mill Industry of the Presidency. The figures which have been quoted are extremely satisfactory as showing the increase of diplomas and certificates gained by the students, the development of valuable plant and the provision of hostels able to accommodate 200 students, which I regard as a most important adjunct to a teaching institution of this kind. It is pleasant to know that you have received support from the ever-liberal citizens of Bombay, that the Municipal Corporation has recently increased its grant, and that Government have been generous. The only shadows on the bright picture which we contemplate are the falling off of students in the Mechanical Engineering Section, the impossibility of awarding Fellowships to the best students who decline them, and the fact that only about one-third of the students come from this Presidency. I am quite sure that Bombay will never be so small-minded as to wish to exclude outside students from its Educational Institutions; but it is natural and right that we should wish these Institutions to be utilized to the utmost by our own citizens. I confess that I was much struck the other day when I happened to come across a statement showing the disproportionately small number of our young men who avail themselves of the great advantages of the Victoria Institute. I now understand that this apparently unnatural phenomenon is attributed to the provisions of the Bombay Boiler Act, which is more exacting as regards the examination for certificates than the corresponding acts in other Provinces. As a general principle, I dislike a reduction of standards and I am glad to know that the Institute has lately been able to raise its standard. I will, however, look into the question and see if it is possible to arrive at a compromise which, while maintaining existing standards of knowledge, will not impose disabilities upon the Bombay students. (Applause). Meanwhile, I would ask the Board to consider whether the extension of the course from 3 to 4 years may not, in some degree, help to account for the difficulties which have been pointed out. I am very far from saying that this extension of the course is not a wise measure; but a Technical Institute must preserve its character as such and there is evidently a point at which an extension of scope may lead it to usurp the functions of a Science College. I am well aware of the appalling confusion in which the use of the word "Technical" is involved. The main object of a Technical Institute, as I understand the term, should be to produce first class workmen whose skill is such that they are competent to direct others, and at the same time to teach as much theory as is required for the intelligent comprehension of the processes and the machines employed. I believe that I am right in assuming that these are your aims, and I am sure that the past students of the Institute will be able to play a very useful part in connection with the growing industries of the Presidency. It has been a pleasure to me to present these awards and prizes, and I offer my warm congratulations to all those who have won them. I hope that greater distinctions await you in your future lives but you must remember that to win the prizes of life other qualities than those which confer success at College are required. Industry and application are always necessary; but, in the great school of life, guidance is not always to be had, and orginal thought, independance of judgment, and the higher discipline which we must impose upon ourselves are essential to the making of a career. I venture to offer you one word of advice. Do not let the knowledge you have acquired cause you to rate yourselves too highly. It is a valuable foundation on which you will be able to build; but it is not all-sufficing. You will find that employers generally will not take your capacity for granted, but will expect you to demonstrate it. It may not be wise, therefore, to refuse at starting what seems to you to be an inadequate wage during a period of probation. You may feel sure that, when you have proved your value, the reward will come. In conclusion I wish to congratulate you, Mr. Dunn, on the services you have rendered to the City of Bombay. (Loud Applause). You will leave behind you memorials of good work which will endure, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you will be remembered not alone in your public capacity but as Chairman of this Institute to the welfare of which you have devoted yourself with conspicuous success. (Loud Applause.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for kindly consenting to preside there that evening. Last year it was a great disappointment to them that His Excellency could not preside at the prize distribution of the Institute, but that disappointment was wiped off that evening and they were all glad that His Excellency in spite of his many engagements had been able to come. His Excellency had been taking a very great interest in scientific education and on an occasion like this when the Technical Institute was doing such excellent work it was only fit that the distribution of awards should take place at the hands of His Excellency. He (the speaker) wished to couple with this vote, a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, who had been connected with the Board for the last five years. Mr. Dunn had rendered excellent service not only to this Institute but to the whole of India, for this Institute which had been founded by Lord Reay had been going on excellently and attracting students from all parts of India. It was an excellent institution for imparting technical education. A cry had been raised some time ago that the education there was not satisfactory. Mr. Dunn took up the work strenuously and had been able to put it on a sounder basis than before, and at present this Institution held the first place in the whole of India. They were therefore all pleased to see the highest seal of approval put on Mr. Dunn's work by His Excellency. The Board wished to express their best thanks to Mr. Dunn on the eve of his retirement and they all wished him success and long life.

The motion was carried amid loud applause.

His Excellency then inspected the several exhibits, the work of the students, that had been placed in the Town Hall and expressed himself as highly satisfied with them.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 17.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held yesterday afternoon.

The report read recites the number of girls rescued in different districts about Poona from moral degradations during the past year. The Society has been in existence for nearly three years. Each succeeding year has marked an increase in its activities, and during 1908 the cases which have been dealt with have been considerably more numerous than at any previous period. Judged by the numerous applications for help which are now received requesting help in the case of abandoned children, it is evident that the Society is now considered to occupy a position of usefulness to the community among whom it works. From the beginning the Society has taken great interest in children of Murali women attached to temples, and it always had been ready to assist any effort to help children of this kind. The Society has now been working for the education of such children for some years with very considerable success. A large number of children has been educated and have even qualified as assistant surgeons. The opposition to the Society which existed in its early days has almost entirely disappeared. One of the most interesting cases during the year was that of two Eurasian children, a girl aged 11 and a boy aged 9. They were being dragged round the country by drunken and dissolute parents when they were rescued by the Collector of Satara and given over to the care of the Society. They were placed in an Anglo-Indian home in Poona and finally transferred to the Kalimpong Home, Bengal.

The office-bearers for the present year are—Lady Muir Macken zie, President; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Vice-President; Dr. H. Irani, and Mrs. L. R. Gokhale, Secretaries.

SUICIDE OF A SHIP'S OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. W. O. Bridgeman, third officer of the steamer "Nairn," committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself at the Seamen's Institute, Hastings.

STUDENTS' UNION.

Depressed Hindu Classes.

A MEETING of the Students' Union was held last evening in the Wilson College, Chaupaty, when a lecture on the "Depressed Classes among the Hindu Community" was delivered by Mr. M. G. Subedar of the Elphinstone College, the Honble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., presiding. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. MacOmish, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and the hall and gallery were filled to their utmost capacity.

The Chairman called upon the lecturer to read his paper, and in course of a lengthy discourse Mr. Subedar said that he stood there to speak on the depressed classes among the Hindus. It was intended that this should only be a short sketch of their condition and the efforts so far made and likely to be made for their elevation. By the depressed classes he meant those lower sections of the Hindu community whose best differentiation would be that they were regarded as untouchables. The depressed classes also signified those labouring communities which were helpless and consequently pressed down by the employers into greater and greater poverty. Though the socially depressed and industrially helpless were in many cases the same, he would confine himself to the consideration of the broad social questions which he regarded as the root of the material pauperism of the untouchables. One might realise the importance of the subject when he was confronted with the fact that of the total population of India more than one-sixth, and of the total Hindu population more than one-fifth, were the depressed people. They were prevented from all higher avocations. The book of knowledge was closed to them. Society had no repose for them. Religion had no solace for them. Theirs was the hard task of labour of the lowest type. Aspirations and ideals they had none. Their degrading position was sanctioned by ancient law and sanctified by what was known as religion, and their exclusion from society was complete. They were given barely a subsistence wage, and that, too, not without grudging, and their name was held in abomination. Their very touch was held to pollute. The origin of these people and the gradual increase of their disabilities was one of the most curious and interesting problems in sociology. But in the consideration of more immediate and practical questions it hardly mattered whether they were the aboriginal inhabitants of this land before the arrival of the Aryans or whether, as had been given out lately by Col. Olcott among others, they were the relics of the persecuted Buddhists who accepted Hinduism at the point of the sword. Nor did he think it necessary to repeat how the Brahmins monopolised power, driving the masses lower and lower, encompassing their social and industrial ruin. He inveigled against the tyranny of custom which had driven the untouchables to a mental and moral depravity. He next dilated on the economic and various other evils resulting from the exclusive social polity of the Hindus, and proceeded to indicate the remedies, putting free primary education in the forefront, which, he thought, must be compulsory. He also laid stress on moral and religious training. He emphasised the necessity of raising the level of the "Pariah" woman. He condemned the rigidity of the caste system and wished its extinction. Finally he appealed to all to do their best to elevate the condition of the depressed people.

A discussion followed on Mr. Subedar's lecture One student urged the extinction of the caste system and the substitution of intermarriages as remedies to elevate the condition of the lower classes.

Mr. A. M. Desai, a student, suggested that they should, to achieve the object of improving the lower classes, destroy the caste system and promote intermarriages amongst the various distinctions—which were the first steps towards bringing about the welfare of the community.

Mr. Shinde, who has started the mission of improving the condition of the depressed classes, was then desired to address the meeting. He said that it left him no time to say anything definitely, as he was called upon to say something suddenly. However, he would speak from one point of view. The particular aspect he wished to show them that evening was the preparation of the mind of the workers in this cause. There was a certain preliminary aspect of the mind which they had to look to. If anyone of them had seriously taken into his mind the subject he must know that they had to train their mind in one particular thing, namely, that a particular class of men, higher or lower, was to be determined not by the accident of birth but by the state of mind. Whether a particular man was higher or lower was not to be determined whether he lived, but it was to be determined after he had lived or after he was dead.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the worthy President of the Mission of the Depressed Classes, who was present there that evening, had warned the workers not to approach the work with a spirit of patronization. If they approached the depressed classes in a spirit of patronization they were sure to fail. Many persons said that time spirit was moving more rapidly than in times past, but he would warn them against the habit of depending upon time spirit. He had heard Mr. Subedar mention in his paper that the Social Conference was simply passing "wordy resolutions." But words developed into deeds, and by their 20 years of consistent labour the Social Conference had done a good deal. But if it was considered a little, that little was the result directly or indirectly of the words uttered for the last so many years. He would therefore not think it a right thing to indulge in criticising the reformers. He in conclusion asked them to beware of opimism, the use of strong language against the reformers and to get rid of easiness of manner. The higher classes must use their influence for the improvement of the depressed classes until the latter were qualified to look to it themselves.

The Chairman sincerely thanked the Union for giving him an opportunity of listening to a paper which was full of instruction. They were all struck, he must declare, by the qualities he showed: firm language, literary power, and deep sympathy with the depressed classes, which was indeed remarkable. He was not sure they all agreed with him in all that he said; however, the paper on the whole was a remarkable one. There were five crores of depressed or untouchable classes of a total of 22 or 23 crores of our population and that was a serious blot, for which they were responsible. The problem before them therefore was how to get rid of this blot. It was a very disappointing circumstance that, in spite of the University education that they were having for the last 50 years, the condition of the depressed classes was as bad as it now was. When they came to think of it roughly it was due to three causes: (1) extreme conservatism which had grown strong amongst them; (2) lack of spirit; and (3) short-lived enthusiasm. Lack of energy was due to the fact that most of the work which was regarded as public work was left to be accomplished by better classes. After receiving Western education for 50 years those who have got it consider the condition of the depressed classes a disgrace. There should be a virtuous indignation among them; that indignation should not give them rest until they could right the wrong. "Break the castes," "Promote intermarriage" would sound very well from platform but it would not help them in practice. The three things that must be taken up were, first, the educational work; second, the industrial; and third, the social work. When higher classes object to touch them even they would not mix with them even after education. Therefore industrial work must be undertaken. Then they would lastly acquire social status. Those who were not touched could have a free intercourse after they embraced Christianity. The missionaries educated them in the first instance and then found them occupation, after which they achieved social position. In conclusion, he averred that the dignity of man must be appreciated as that of a man.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

FOURTH DAY.

TWO DEAD-HEATS.

THE fourth day of the Big Meeting took place yesterday when again some splendid racing was seen, two of the six events ending in dead-heats. One of these was not run-off, Mezart getting a walk-over. Punters now realise that the newly enforced rule about bets being divided whether owners run-off or not is a wise one, in the event of a second race the betting is quite separate from that in the first instance.

Once more the 14-2 pony race resulted in the first two being too close to separate, Refresher being equal favourite with Lady Avon and coming with a great rattle to catch Gun Metal, who had got the better of her field at the gate. Lorraine ran prominently all the way and got her place, but Lady Avon never gave her supporters much hope. In the run off Refresher, being the better stayer, was made a warm favourite and after getting a nice break was not fully extended to win.

Again in the other race it was the case of an equal favourite and an outsider coming in locked together. The Rooster being as well backed as the pony Hughie who shewed good enough form in Calcutta to justify one backing him to beat horses. The little one led at a cracking pace as far as the final stretch where, the Rooster had the measure of him, but had to be ridden out to keep first place with Mozart. The majority thought the former had won, but a dead-heat was declared and Mozart was given a walk-over instead of running off.

The old public favourite, Precious, at last secured a popular win in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse in great style. Dhafer was as well fancied as the winner and a very good race was witnessed which would have been better still had Jehangir not paid such close attention to the latter. This last one was a disappointment to some after his recent brilliance, but being lightly built he is not a likely weight carrier.

In the Asian Plate the pick of sprinters were out and favouritism rested between the old champions, Bay Middleton and Creditor, in a very open betting race. It was an interesting one to watch with False Start, Salanic, Sanjakdhar and Bay Middleton in a close bunch all the way to the bend where Creditor came up with them and luckily found a convenient opening at the bend. From there all went well with him except that he had to gallop to stave off a late wide run by Gold Mint, who has not been seen sporting silk for some time. As to Bay Middleton, he should have got a place if ridden out, but, as usual, he was eased when he could not win. It would by no means be a bad rule which forced jockeys to ride their mounts out for places.

Being the first mile race for new Arabs, the Second Dealers was not an easy race to bet in though Jadir, Parliament, Hyder and Zamorin were the best as far we have seen and a commission came on Hyacinth, whom we had only seen once, but who got a bad run and will show up later. At the bend Jadir and Parliament appeared to have the race between them, but here Hyder came and won fairly comfortably. Considering his performance in the Melton Plate, this is very inconsistent running. Details :—

THE ASIAN PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Nasralla Andria's Creditor, 8st 10lbs...Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint, 8s 7lbs. A Ferguson 2
Mr D. Runchordass' Meerjan, 8st 11lbs...Southal 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 9st 11b.....C. B. Mahomed 4

ALSO RAN :—Bay Middleton 9st 12lbs; Mumbra, 9st; Hermit, 8st 5lbs; False Start 8st 5lbs; Sanjakdhar 8st 2lbs; Salanic 8st 2lbs; Dojan 6st 12lbs, car. 6st 13lbs; Hamayoon 6st 8lbs, car, 6st 11lbs.

BETTING :—4 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 9 to 2 Creditor, 6 to 1 each Meerjan, Gold Mint and Salanic, 8 to 1 Sanjakdhar, and longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—False Start led out followed by Bay Middleton and after a few strides Salanic got into second place with Sanjakdhar and Bay Middleton lying next. At the half mile False Start, Salanic and Creditor were together in front with Bay Middleton and Sanjakdar in the next places. At the bend Creditor had a slight lead from Salanic and Bay Middleton and up the straight Gold Mint, Meerjan and Bookman came strong and the first-named of these chased the leader but failed, Craditor winning by 3-4 length, 1-2 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 22 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Sail.

Totalizator paid Rs. 65 on the winner and Rs. 23, 52 and 40-8 for places on Rs. 10 ticket.

THE IMPERIAL PTATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Jiji's Refresher, 8st 12lbs.....Riokaby 1
Mr M Gooculdas's Gun Metal, 8st 8lbs.....Ames 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lorraine 9st 2lbs Southal 3
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahmed's Koko, 6st 10lbs carried 7st 2lbs.....F Manley 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Avon 9st 12lbs; Pantry Girl 9st 0lbs; Wild Boy 8st 12lbs; Comeback 8st 10lbs; Moonlight 8st 6lbs; Encourage 6st 7lbs, carried 6st 12lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Lady Avon, 2 to 1 Refresher, 5 to 1 Comeback, 8 to 1 Gun Metal, and tens and twenties the others.

THE RACE :—Koko was the earliest away followed by Wild Boy, Lorraine and Lady Avon and at the half mile Gun Metal got into first place with Koko, Lorraine, Refrester and Lady Avon lying next. At the three furlongs the order was the same. At the bend Lorraine got into second place and from the distance Refresher went after the leader and after a good race dead-heated on the post. Lorraine was third a length off. Time—1 min. 3 4-5 secs.

Totalizator paid Rs 22 and 54/8 on the dead-heaters and Rs 17,23 and 38 for places.

In the run off :

BETTING :—5 to 2 on Refresher, 6 to 4 against Gun Metal.

THE RACE :—Refrester started with half a length lead and maintaining it through won by 1½ lengths. No time taken.

Winner trained by W Mumford. Totalizator paid Rs. 14 on the winner.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—1 Mile.

Mr. A. M. Ameer's Hyder 7st 7lb .....J. Killorn 1
Mr. G. K's Parliament 8st 7lb .....W. Bray 2
Mr. M. Gokuldas' Jadir 7st 12lb .....A. Hoyt 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's King Henry 6st, car 6st 11lb .....A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN :—Tunis 8st 10lb; Zamorin 8st 9lb; Middleman 8st 7lb; Pleader II 8st 5lb; Hyacinth 8st 1lb; Thuril 8st 2lb; Second Class 8st 2lb, car. 8st, 3lb; Aziz 7st 12lbs; Fruit Salt 7st 12lb; Goldman 6st 0lb, car 7st 3lb.

BETTING —2 to 1 against Jadir, 4 to 1 each Parliament and Hyder, 5 to 1 the Hyacinth, 7 to 1 Zamorin and any price the others.

THE RACE :—Goldman led out followed by Jadir, Hyder and Parliament and at the half mile Jadir was in front with Hyder, Parliament, Thuvil, Hyacinth and King Henry next. Up the straight, Hyder and Parliament overhauled the favourite and the former of these won comfortably by 1 3-4 lengths. 3-4 length between the placed horses. King Henry was a good fourth. Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Abdul Rahiman Nusser.

Totalizator paid Rs 51 on the winner and Rs. 15-8, 17 and 14-8 for places.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr R R S's Precious, 9st 12lbs.....J Hill 1
Mr Hoosein Obayed's Dhafer, 9st 2lbs.....Evans 2
Mr D Runoh ordass's Spearmint, 7st 9lbs. J Killorn 3
Mr James' Nooman, 7st 4lbs.....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN.—Jehangir 8st 11lbs; Sialkote 8st 9lbs; Meazer 8st 3lbs; Bendigo 8st 2lbs; Soheil 7st 11lbs; Merrily 7st 10lbs; Antica 7st 6lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 each against Precious and Dhafer, 6 to 1 Jehangir and Antica, 10 to 1 Sialkote and Spearmint, 8 to 1 Merrily Teazle 7st 2lbs; Lady Familiar 6st 12lbs.

THE RACE :—[illegible] and 20 to 1 the others.

Jehangir [illegible]—Meazer led out followed by Nooman furlo[illegible] Merrily and Dhafer and at the five J[illegible]ge Spearmint got into third place level with Jehangir. Before the bend was reached, Precious got into second place with Dhafer, Sialkote, Spearmint, Nooman and Antica lying next. Up the Straight Precious took command and staying out a strong challenge from Dhafer won by 1-2 length, while 3-4 length off was Spearmint. Time—2 min. 7 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 64-8 on the winner and Rs. 24, 16-8 and 22 for places.

THE EXETER PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Paddy's Darling, 8st 4lbs
R W [illegible] ..... Fraser 1
Mr J B's Lovania, 8st 11bs ..... Barrett 2
Mr Jiji's Stir About, 8st 8lbs ..... Robinsnn 3
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lord Merv 7st 6lbs .....A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN.—Bull Dog 8st 2lbs; Killna 7st 9lbs. car. 7st 12lbs; Lady Violet 7st 3lbs; Kaffirpan 7st 2lbs car 7st 5lbs and Kipling 6st 12lbs car 7st.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Paddy's Darling, 4 to 1 each Stir About, Lady Violet and Lovains, 8 to 1 Kaffirpan, 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Killna showed out followed by Stirabout, Lord Merv, Lovania, Lady Violet and Paddy's Darling and at the five furlongs the favourite took the lead with Killna, Stir About, Lovaina and Lady Violet lying next. At the half mile Lord Merv was fourth and at the three furlongs Stir About and Lovaina were level second. Up the straight Lovania on the outside went strongly after the leader but failed to reach her by 1-2 length; 1-2 length between Lovaina and Stir About. Time 1 min. 30 secs.

Winner trained by T. Ferguson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 33 on the winner and Rs. 14, 14, and 16 for places.

THE STAND PLATE,—5 furlongs.

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mozart 7st 5lbs, [A Ferguson 1
Col. J. Forbes' The Rooster, 8st 12lbs...Rickaby 2
Mr. E. J. Marshall's Hughie, 7st 6lbs....J. Killorn 3
Mr. Jiji's Bucolie, 8st 10lbs.....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN.—Posco 9st 12lbs; Best China 8st 5lbs, carried 8st 6lbs; Ianthe 8st 3lbs; Rustile 7st 13lbs; Forfeit 7st 12lbs; Lady Lomond 7st 9lbs; Lady Teazle 7st 2lbs; Winsome 7st, carried 8st 11b; Familiar 6st 12lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against The Rooster and Hughie, 6 to 1 Forfeit, 7 to 1 Posco and Mozart, 8 to 1 Ianthe and Rustile and longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—Hughie led out followed by Rustile, the Rooster and Mozart level third and Bucolic fourth. At the bend the Rooster was out in front with Hughie and Mozart on the outside and the last named putting in a strong challenge, another dead-heat was the result. Hughie was third 1-2 length off. Time—1 min 2 2-5 secs.

Mozart was given a walk over. Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 62-8 on each of the dead-beaters and Rs. 14, 28 and 12 for places.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Day.

SATURDAY, February 20.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—The Bedouin, Sporran, Ebullition, Sacrestan II, Mother Goose, Monocle, Volume and Melbourne.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Sermon, Sham Fight, Ebullition, Vigorous, Dulcimer, Chevalier, Coquette, Sea Spray, Mereworth, Long champs, Forfeit, Metal Maid, Ianthe, Familiar and Squire Alfred.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Malfenyook, Metal Boy, Lefterin, Apology, Sir Galahad, Melbourne, Squire Alfred, Lady Teazle, Gambara, Arabian Night and Bull Dog.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—The Munshee, Egypt, Hadee, Alachfar, Zargaum, Peerliar, Company, Safoog, Gladiator, Eed, Swalior, Wild Poppy, Dumra, Alma, Mooreed and Meazer.

THE DESERT PLATE.—The Munshi, Hadee, Lofan, Scarlet, Jarham, Nulli Secundus, Swalior, His Highnes, Arab Sheik, Poseidon, Transfer, Colabo, King Cobweb, Urgent, Brigand II, Ajeel, Merrily, Desert King and Ashroff.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Hooded Falcon, Saeed, Sirur, Begler Beg, Sir George, Hamayoon, Zir, Lord Kitchener, Holker, Barrak, Maimoon, Grey Rose, Afreed, Tamim, Darby, Howitzer, Good Chance, Osborne, Selection, Fairfield, Rajput, Godolphin, Gaucho, Engine, Rose, Young Gazelle and Dojan.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Lady Vera, Lady Grey II, Naughty Boy, Runaway Girl.

RACQUETS.

WEDNESDAY.

Harrow ..... 1 { Capt. M. O Clarke / R. M. Laverton } beat Cheltenham ..... { Col. B. B. Russell / Capt. W. C. Crosse }

15-12, 15-3, 15-5.

THURSDAY.

8-30 Capt. Leather v. B. C. Reade (H'cap).
12-20 Marlbo v. Malcom

1 Capt. Crosse / Capt. Clarke } v. { P. M. D. Sanderson / R. D. England } (H'cap Pairs)
2 C. A. Eeles / Capt. Leather } v. { R. M. Laverton / L. Blunt } (H'cap Pairs)

Players must have their own arrangements so far as may be and it is particularly important that all ties should be played off, if possible, before the day fixed for the conclusion of the round.

Marlborough ..... { B. G. Gillett / C. A. Wordsworth }
Malvern ..... { P. M. D Sanderson / B. C. Reade }

SHOOTING.

Poona Divisional Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 17.

The business on the Wanowri Rifle Range is going strong and the day after (Friday) will see the end of the meeting, when Mrs. Alderson will distribute the prizes at 5-30 p. m., instead of 5 o'clock, as previously advertised. There is not very much to chronicle in regard to the shooting. Both teams and individuals have been as keen as needles at the targets and the Tactical Matches have put the competitors on their mettle in downright earnest. The Worcesters have an invaluable representative in Pte. Bartlett, who topped the list in the 500 and 1,000 yards Practice Matches and won Rs. 100 in the two Sergeant-Major Masters of the Lincolns has bubbled up to the top at 800 yards. The Leicesters have carried all before them in the team competitions and the 80th Carnatics have done ditto in Class B.

The following are further results :—

MATCH No. 67.—Class B Defence.

1, 80th Infantry, entrenching, 30 points, 80th Infantry, screen, 112 points; total 142. Prize Rs. 80.
2, 114th Mahrattas, entrenching, 40 points; 114th Mahrattas, screen, nil; total 40 points. Prize Rs. 40.
3, 109th Infantry, entrenching, 35 points.
4, 3rd Sappers and Miners, entrenching, 25 points.

MATCH 30.—Class A. 500 yards.—Corpl.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" February 18.

Mr U R Broughton, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment from the 1st December, 1908.

Mr H B Taylor is confirmed in the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

The undermentioned Executive Engineers are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction at Chatham :—Captain G. J. W. Smyth, R.E. Captain W. F. Mathews, R.E. Captain W. R. Izat, R.E.

Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, Nagda-Muttra State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days combined with furlough for 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

Mr. E. Lane, Officiating Assistant Traffic superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment in the Subordinate Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 1st February.

Mr. R. C. Briggs, Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 5 days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Algernon Harold Jarrad has been appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Mr W Mathie, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days in combination with furlough for 9 months and 15 days, from or after 13th April.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Postmaster General of the first grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 29th January.

The services of Mr. W Chard, Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the 3rd February.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law Reporter of the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, is granted leave for six months with effect from the 10th April or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain R. M. Barron, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay :—Captain G. McPherson, M.D., I.M.S. Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S. Captain J. C. Morison, I.M.S. Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I.M.S. Captain A. G. Sargent, I.M.S.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—Captain A J V Betts, MB, IMS, Captain B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S.

The services of Captain R. L. Benwell, 35th Scinde Horse, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr R F Lowis, 4th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 9th January.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Chaspersz, who was placed on deputation, to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 6th February.

Mr T W Richardson, I C S, Bar at-law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 6th February.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Waddington, C. I. E., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the duties of Principal Ajmer College, Ajmer, with effect from the 20th January.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. Uehlinger as Honorary Consul for Sweden at Bombay, has been confirmed.

The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of the General Cadre of the Political Department:—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Melvill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th November, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R Stratton a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class. Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class. Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, supernumerary, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class, supernumerary. Major A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class, Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class. Captain T. H. Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class. These appointments are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any held by the above mentioned officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, with effect from the 5th January.

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 12th January.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C. V. O., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th January.

Mr. J. L. Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in the Khyber, with effect from the 26th January.

Major C. B. Rawlinson, C. I. E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty as Additional Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 12th January.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as 1st Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 29th January.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant S L Wace, Supply and Transport Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for a period of four years, with effect from the 1st November, for employment as Executive Commissariat Officer at Port Blair.

An exchange is sanctioned between Second-Lieutenant Newman Lombard Craig, Unattached List for the Indian Army, and Second-Lieutenant Herbert Edward Hosking, Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Captain Charles Robert Lloyd, Army Service Corps, Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class,—22nd January.

Lieutenants to be Captains, 18 January. Charles John Patrick MackAlpine Grant, 99th Deccan infantry, 27th January. Charles Kenneiy-Cranfurd-Stuart, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry. (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). 8th February. Basil Gerard Peel, 81st Pioneers.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. 7th February. Charles Alfred Lowary Howard, 32nd Lancers. John Maredith Randle Ford, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors. 28th January, Jasper Maxwell Woolley, M B, Clayton Arbuthnot Lane, M D, Thomas Bernard Kelly, F R C S E, William Hamilton Kenrick. Charles Henry Watson. Edgar Francis Eardley Baines. Geoffrey Orr Fern Sealy. Samuel Anderson, M. B. Francis Hops Grant Hutchinson, M. B. James Leslie Majoribanks. Alexander Fenton, M.B. Robert Welland Knox, M.B.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—1st September, Edgar John Cecil McDonald. William Dundas Wright, M. B. 1st February. Harry William Pierpoint, FRCS Khandu Ganpatrao Gharpurey, William David Henderson Stevenson, Henry Patullo Cook, M.B, William James Fraser, M.B, Desmond Charles Villiers FitzGerald. Robert Siggins Kennedy, M.B, Bernard Higham, M.B, Charles Aubrey Godson, Reginald Henry Lee, M.B, Patrick Heffernan, M.B, Henry Stewart Hutchison, M.B, Robert George Gibbon Croly, M.B, Stanley Trefusis Crump, William Barbour Alexander Kennedy Cullen, MB James MacGregor Skinner, M.B.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 12th January :—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Edwin Walter Fraser, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain ; First class Assistant Surgeon Harry William DeLanty, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutentant, vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain W. H. Robinson superannuated.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer with effect from the 1st October in the room of Surgeon-General J P Greany, M D., Indian, Medical Service, retired :—

Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, M. B. Indian Medical Service,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 17.

The barometer has risen in the central parts of the country, and the unsettled condions there are now passing away, but there have again been a few light falls of rain in the east of the Central Provinces, Pendra reporting half inch. Cloud has increased in North-east India and Dinajpur and Sambalpur had light falls of rain. The weather is very feebly disturbed in the extreme south, as is shown by the increase of cloud and the occurrence of light rain at Madura and Tinnevelly. Depression in Persia has again given rain in that area and caused an increase of cloud in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley. The temperature is higher than usual in parts of North-east India, South-east Madras and Baluchistan. Humidity is in large defect in North-west India and in excess in the Central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Gives rain and is likely in parts of Burma and of North-west India, and is possible in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the extreme north and in the south-west Punjab but remain clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues high; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has generally decreased and is now normal or in defect except at Allahabad where it is still in excess. Maximum temperature has risen and is now normal or in excess ; the minimum has fallen and is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind and light cloud in west Rajputana ; elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and north Rajputana and normal over the rest of the division ; night temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and the adjacent Kathiawar Coast but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temprature is in excess at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·27 inch of rain and Nagpore a light fall. Skies have cleared except in parts of the south-east where light cloud persists. The air is damper than usual over the whole division. Day temperature is low in the north-east and normal elsewhere; night temperature has fallen but is still in slight excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but lightly clouded in the south. Humidity continues in excess at Bombay but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect at night at some stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear in the north Bombay Deccan, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in south Hyderabad but is either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has risen and is generally high.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure in the Central Provinces has passed out of the reporting area. It has again caused light showers in the east Central Provinces. Skies have, however, cleared in that area and in the United Provinces.

Cloud has appeared in Sind, the south-west Punjab and in the extreme north, due to the approach of the disturbed weather from the west.

Cloud has increased in the south Peninsula and no precipitation appears likely.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th February.

565 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies. 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 20thinstant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

566 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant at 10 a.m.

Dress,—Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many men as possible will turn out for next Saturday so as to enable them to learn their positions for firing on the following day (Sunday).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

COMPANY NOTICE.

No 1 Comany will hold their Annual Dinner followed by a Smoking Concert at Messrs Monginis Restaurant on Wednesday evening next February 24th at 8 p. m. All Members and Reservists of the Company are cordially invited.

Dress.—Khaki or Mess Uniform preferred.

Those who intend being present should send in their names to the Sergeants of their Sub-Divisions not later than the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th February.

733 Musketry.—Friday the 19th instant. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FOR TRAINING HOUSEWIVES.

A scheme is on foot to establish a college near London in which young women will be trained to act as housewives, so that they can take the complete control and direction of an establishment of which the mistress has not the desire or the experience to manage herself. There is evidence of an increasing demand for this kind of work, which is well paid. A large part of the duties of such a housewife must be, of course, the management and education of the servants, and the aim will be to turn out the students of the college so equipped that they will know all the mysteries of household work from basement to attics, and will be able to impart them to others. If the plan proves a success it may do something at the same time to solve the servant problem, which arises just as much from the dearth of good mistresses as from the dearth of servants. Many of the girls who go out to service drift on from mistress to mistress, doing nothing well simply because they have never been shown the proper way to approach the daily problems of domestic economy. They are not instructed because those who ought to guide them are as ignorant as themselves. Should trained housewives not prove a success it is to be feared that future generations will have to fall back upon some system of keeping house which will be communal in its principles. That, indeed, is likely to be the solution in any case of present difficulties. A vision opens out of a time when in each community of convenient size the whole of the cooking, the washing, the boot-cleaning, and other disagreeable tasks, will be done in large rooms set apart for the purpose in which trianed workers, paid by the whole community, will conduct their operations. Work within the houses will be reduced to the making of beds and the necessary dusting, carried out, again, by the trained experts. There will be no fires to light, for houses will be warmed by hot-water radiators or by electric stoves. Most of the removal of dirt will be performed by vacuum cleaners, which will be permanently installed. Meals will be served in a central restaurant. Already advances towards such a system have been made in some of the blocks of flats, and more especially in the residential hotels, but the era of which we are speaking will be one in which the benefits of these things will not be confined to the well-to-do but will extend downwards to all ranks. All that is required is a man of superb initiative to give the new housekeeping a great start and a great advertisement. When the new order of things reigns we shall be able to live in vastly more comfort in less space than now, for the abolition of kitchens and of the rooms which are surrendered to servants will enable us to have all the comfort we require in smaller homes.

A WORD ABOUT DINNERS.

Vastly more dinner-parties are spoiled because too much is attempted than from any other cause. There has grown up a curious convention which prevents the middle-class hostess offering her guests the type of meal that can easily be prepared at home. A simple English dinner such as is served in tens of thousands of homes as a regular part of the routine of the establishment is mentally classed as unsuitable for an occasion when there are guests, and a French menu is prepared, regardless of the fact that neither the skill nor the appliances for its preparation and serving are to be found in the kitchen. Too many people strive for the impossible. It is absurd to imagine that in the average house a meal can be got ready which requires the supervision of a skilled chief. Far better to attempt nothing of the kind, but to serve a dinner that will be well cooked and satisfying, if not delicate. The English genius does not run in the direction of French cooking, and only disaster results from the attempt to adopt it for a special occasion. There is a great deal to be said for the introduction of more variety and other methods in the English bill of fare, but any efforts in that direction should be made when the home circle will provide the victims. Unless there has been preliminary experiment it is safer to rely on a joint or bird as the central element in the feast.

THE ITALIAN CATASTROPHE.

The Hand of Providence.

In former times the hand of Providence was seen in all normal and abnormal cosmic phenomena from the smallest toothache to the most disatrous volcanic eruption and if in those days any one had the courage to say that such phenomena were to be accounted for and explained on fundamental principles of science, that man's position was one of persecution in its most unmitigated form. Times, however, are quite radically changed and we are so well accustomed to read articles in reviews and journals accounting for the various cosmic phenomena on the latest scientific teachings completely setting aside all theological dogmas. The following from the "Literary Guider and Rotionalist Review" of London will be read with interest :—

"Every year we are startled by the news of some great catastrophe wrought by the giant forces of nature, such as a devastating fire or flood, an Indian drought converting a fertile and luxuriant province teeming with life into a lifeless desert, a plague decimating a whole region a colliery explosion creating hundreds of widows and orphans in one day, or a tornado destroying dozen of villages in a few hours. Six years ago, at St. Pierre 30,000 people were roasted alive by a rain of fire, in 1906 San Francisco and Valparaiso were destroyed by earthquake and fire ; a little while after Vesuvius spread terror and death through the villages at its base with its fiery flood and hail : to-day Messina and Reggio di Calabria, after an interval of a hundred and twenty-five years, have again become the victims of the same ruthless forces. All these disasters, speaking in the unequivocal language of gigantic tragedy, declare that natural forces take no more notice of human life and human affairs than they do of any other object, either living or dead. And yet the popular mind will cling to the myth of providential interference. This faith is fed by illogical reasoning from the hair-breadt escapes of individuals. These are always ascribed to the intervention of Providence. Two men (Luther and a friend) walk along the road together, one is struck dead by lightning, Luther escapes. A mother and her baby sit by the fire as a thunderstorm is passing : the mother is struck and the baby is saved. These hair-breadth escapes, like the thousands before and after are taken by the popular mind as proof of a special Divine Providence.

The impulse to live is so all absorbing in each individual that it over-spread the mental horizon of anyone saved from imminent death, completely blinding him to the native conceit of the idea that his own life is so overwhelmingly precious that it had to be miraculously saved. The "miraculous escapes" in Messina to-day will be ascribed as naively as ever to the same cause. But the 200,000 who perished will as usual be left out of account, as having no relation to Providence. It does not matter who is the ratio, whether it is 1 to 2 or 1 to 10,000 ; Providence looks after only the one saved : it has nothing to do with the 10,000 that perish. I fancy the liberated convicts, who seem to have been special favourites in this disaster began to put on airs when they found that they practically are the d'gnitories of church and state has perished, after the manner of the irreverent scoffers of a mining town in Glamorganshire when a violent gale last year swept away the entire roof of a large chapel and damaged a church, but never lifted a slate from the neighbouring "pubs."

A belief in this myth betrays both bad reasoning and pur-blindness to every day facts. The former may be described as the logic of an inverted pyramid—the apex on the ground and the base in the clouds. Instead of drawing a particular inference from a wide general truth you get a mathematical point for a major premiss, and an inference wide enough to sweep the heavens for a conclusion. It also indicates a purblindness to the daily "miraculous escapes" that occur in respect to 'inanimate' objects—the way that falling bodies for example get perched on something in a most astonishing fashion, results that can never be repeated by any amount of deliberate trials.

I wonder rather earth worms which escape being cut in pieces by my gardener hold a thanksgiving meeting to their titular divinity for his divine intervention ! They have just as much reason to do so as men have to

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

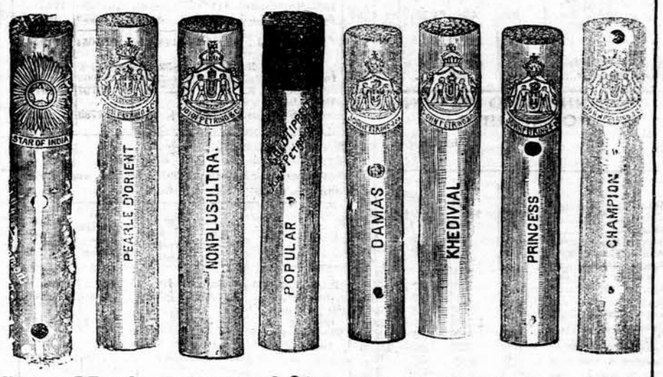
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs. 4-0
Princess „ „ 3-0
Pearled' Orient,, „ 3-4
Damas „ „ 2-4
Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
Non Plus Ultra ... „ 2-8
Khedivial ... „ 2-0
Champion ... „ 1-8

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JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Supplied by Special Commands to H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.
YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.
BUT
KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

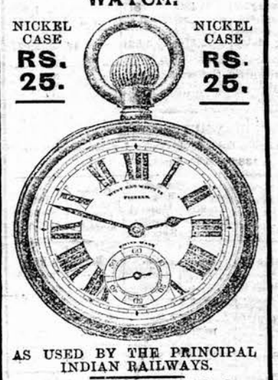
"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes :—
BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.
PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes :—
PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25.



NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
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Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
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Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma
[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies already [illegible] Martin's Pills in the hope of [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from [illegible]

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes :—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag
		Backache
		Rheumatism
		Quinsy
		Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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STUHR'S GENUINE
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C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG
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FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.
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"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.
THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious affections.
The Most Reliable Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation: Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 16, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 17, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 11/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 3/4		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4/87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan.
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	1/4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £1,50,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots			... Quiet.
Futures			...Steady.
East Indian			... Dull.
Manchester — ...			... Quiet.
Total Sales			...7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export			... 500 ,,
Imports			14,000 ,,
Mid-Americans			... 5·07—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·03	5·03	5·04	5·05	5·07
+05	+04	+04	+04	+04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·07	5·02	4·97	4·95	
+03	+04	+03	+03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports		26,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year		27,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...		8,000 ,,
Do to Continent		2,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—5·35+05		
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·56+07	Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on receipts running below expectations.	
Do. do. May 9·55+11		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 7-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·61+12
Do. do. May 9·65+13
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 38—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 37 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 1-2 -March-April—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 Feb.-March—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 40 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8+1-8
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 3½d. Buyers.
Arrivals:—
"Shahristan," "Iran."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs...	3,000	Jeddah.....	H. S. Mahamad.
3 Bundles Rs ...	4,500	Mahomerah	E. Hayim.
3 Cases Sov.....	21,000	Jeddah.....	The B. & P. S. N. Co.
Rupees... .	3,000		
4 Cases Sov.....	41,895	Jeddah.....	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins...	2,236		
Rupees.....	1,815		
21 Bars Silver....	36,856	London ...	David Sassoon & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
To-day being the Council Bill allotment the Banks closed early. There has, however, been little doing and the market is anything but firm. Indeed if the amount of Council bills to be offered next week be not reduced, lower exchange rates may be expected. Credits could easily be placed to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and although the enquiry for Bank remittance is trifling, few Banks cared to sell at over 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	180 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
The market opened quiet to-day at 93 13-16 ready and 93 7-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged and steady. There is very little doing in the bazaar. Calcutta market is quiet at 93 11-16 ready and 93 7-8 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 13	
1st Settlement	,,	93 14	

Bullion:—
On Tuesday the price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16 lower at 23 5-8 for ready and delivery in two months, and New York was 1-4 down at 51 1-4. Locally the market has been steadier, the ready rate improving from 60 9-16 to 60 3-4 ex-duty. The tone of the forward market is also firmer and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The late last evening good Broach declined to Rs. 226½ but the better advices from the Home market caused a steadier feeling this morning and prices recovered. There is however little business doing in contracts but the tone of the market is steady. Rates close as under.
For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and the off take is estimated at 4,000 bales.
The market will be closed to-morrow.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233¼	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	228 1/4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Fulgaon ...	205/8	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189/90	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	192	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192 1/2	,,
Good Westerns	214/15	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227/8	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	51,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·06	5·06	5·07	5·08
		+·03	
June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·10	5·10	5·04	4·99	4·97
+·03		+·02		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 11 0	B. T.	
April-May...	,, 7 12 6	R. T.	

Rapeseed :—
The market continues weak with little doing.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 7 8 6	R. T.	
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	,, 7 10 0	B. T.	
Ready Kutni	,, 7 10 0	,,	

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with a small enquiry, and prices are easier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	46 0 0	
Mimbarn	,,	47 0 0	
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	50 8 0	
Black Kutni...	,,	40 8 0	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29 8 0		
March-April	Rs. 5 15 0	R. T.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs. 9 15 6	R. T.	

Tone—Firm.
Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0		

Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed :—

	Rs. 7 4 0	R. T.	

Tone—Nominal, nothing doing.
Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs. 40 0 0		

Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs. 5 11 6	R. T.	
,, Pessi, ,, ...	,, 6 0 0	,,	

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450	
India	71	X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2	X.D.

Mills :—

Central India S. and W. Coy....	1,637 1-2	
David	435	
Kohinoor	905	
Manockji Petit	3,120	
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.	208 3-4	

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675	

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	353 1-2	C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,125	
Marcks & Co.	130	
Tata Iron and Specie Co. Dfd. Shares	80 1-2	
Treacher & Co.	645	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	537 1-2	
Amritsar-Patti	125	
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	20,231	bales.
Wheat	642	cwts.
Linseed	3,572	,,
Rapeseed	771	,,
Gingellyseed	16,228	,,
Poppyseed	505	,,
Groundnuts	5,995	,,
Castorseed	4,249	,,
Rice	1,22,727	,,
Myrabolams	10,891	,,
Cottonseed	4,872	,,
Mowraseed	65	,,
Gram	1,024	,,
Joowar	3,403	,,
Maize	Nil.	

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 17th February :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	....	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0.	£0 7 0
Homur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 4½	£0 2 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 10½	£0 11 0
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 6 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kemginkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 18 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad....	£ 1	19s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 9
N Anantapur			£1 3 6	£1 5 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 7½	£1 2 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Ruby Ma...	£ 1	12s.	Nil	Nil
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£ Nil	0 3 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£1 10 0
S W Mysore Mang	£ 1	£1	£1 7 6	

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71x.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	8 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Borar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	100	100	50	315
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,837½
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	710
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	435
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	290
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	130
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	993
Khatao Mackneji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	905
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	782½
Leopold	100	100	3	59
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	208½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	1,050
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	203½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,348
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,500	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,666	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½p.c	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
BombayIce Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	352½ 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	grp.c.17	12½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Secs.				
rity Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	18
Syndicate.....	D. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2dis	12½ dis. 66½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Gawnpore ...	200	200	20	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	273
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	175
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	(1,000	200	20	225
Vollart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	540
Wadhwan	150	50	10	135

RAILWAYS RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 13th Feb. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th February 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	1380132	7135402	8515534
I. M. Ry. System	1177·62	240332	1274084	1514416
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	22932	123132	146064
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·31	346	4783	5129
Total...	2923·45	1643742	8537401	10181143
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Feb. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	1159845	6790036	7949881
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	290362	1645089	1935451
A. D. C. Ry.....	126·99	31279	153929	185208
Total.	2908·08	1481486	8589064	10070540
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+220287	+345366	+565653
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 1·78	−50030	−371005	−421035
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	.....	− 8347	− 30797	− 39144
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·31	+ 346	+ 4783	+ 5129

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings. (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,48,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	293	496	8	797
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,68,000	12,60,000	17,000	1,845,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,16,000	1,510,000	21,000	2,247,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,67,701	2,41,629	2,390	4,11,720
Per mile of Ry..	332	479	5	816
Total to corresponding date...	8,12,793	1,315,894	23,442	2,182,129

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9,720
Increase to date.....Rs. 64,871

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 16,000	Rs.	Rs. 21,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	36	113	.....	149
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	21,000	84,000	.....	1,05,000
Total for 6 weeks	26,000	1,00,000	.....	1,26,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,597	23,278	115	29,990
Per mile of Ry.	47	165	.....	212
Total to corresponding date...	34,452	1,22,216	542	1,57,210

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 8,990
Do. to date.....Rs. 31,210

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 1,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	29	.....	58
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,900	2,200	.....	4,100
Total for 6 weeks	2,400	2,700	.....	5,100
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	480	817	4	1,301
Per mile of Ry..	28	47	.....	75
Total to corresponding date..	2,310	3,524	43	5,877

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 301
Do. to date.....Rs. 777

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,700	Rs.	Rs. 6,700
Or per mile of Railway.....	21	27	.....	48
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	10,200	19,700	90	29,990
Total for 6 weeks	13,200	23,400	90	36,690
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,748	1,901	54	3,703
Per mile of Ry..	17	19	1	37
Total to corresponding date...	9,126	18,815	351	28,292

Increase for the week.....Rs. 2,997
Do. to date.....Rs. 8,398

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,54,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	86	147	4	237
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,36,000	13,35,000	30,000	2,001,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,90,000	15,95,000	37,000	2,422,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,83,162	3,49,435	6,636	5,39,233
Per mile of Ry..	103	198	4	305
Total to corresponding date ..	8,53,901	20,60,615	36,973	2,951,489

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,18,383
Do. to date.....Rs. 5,99,489

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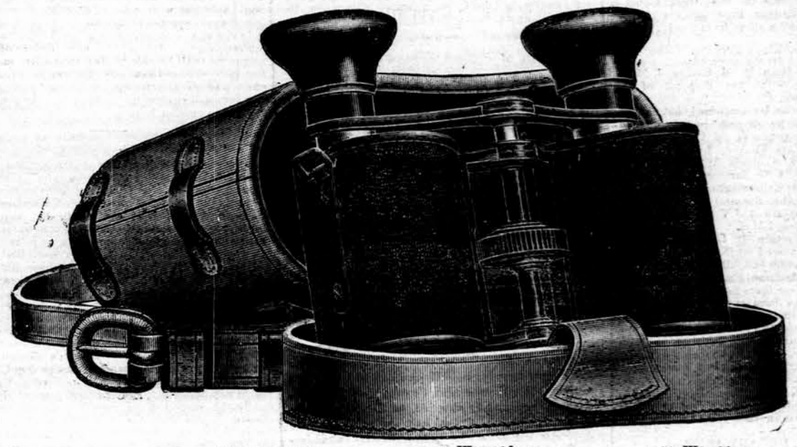
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ALIGARH.

Visit from Sir George Roos Keppel.

THE famous Mahomedan College at Aligarh has added one more renowned person to the list of its famous visitors from India and outside. On the 13th instant Sir George Roos Keppel, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, visited the great Mahomedan educational institution at Aligarh. At about 10 a.m. he was escorted from the Railway Station by the College Cavalry—this time specially made up of the Frontier boys—to the main gate of the College. He highly appreciated the martial-spirited young students on their spirited steeds, and who in their red fezzes and black Turkish coats much resembled the favourite body-guards of the Sultan of Turkey. After meeting the Trustees and the members of the Staff at the gate, Sir George was led by Sir Fyyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Wikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur and Mr. W. A.J. Archbold, the Principal of the College, to the College dining hall and the boarding-house where he was much pleased to see the comfortable and well furnished rooms of the students. He was then taken to the Science rooms and the Siddons Union Club—the Students' Club where he was shown the debating hall, the reading room and the beautifully decorated drawing room of the Club. He greatly admired the spirit in the young enthusiastic Moslems of the College when he was told that the Club was establish-ed and is conducted by the students themselves. Sir G[illegible] was sorry at the disability of the students [illegible] the unfinished extended part of their [illegible] paying a short visit to the Baitul-[illegible]ng-house for children) he drove to [illegible]se (a school boarding-house) with his

[illegible]-30 a. m. all the students, members [illegible] and guests gathered in the Strachey Hall, [illegible]orge, who arrived immediately after, with the [illegible]sident, Secretary, some of the Trustees and the Principal of the College, was greatly impressed to see such a great gathering of the educated Mahomedan community. The Trustees, in their address which was presented to him by Nawab Abdul Samad Khan, thanked Sir Roos Keppel for the trouble he took in visiting the College and welcomed him in their own name and in that of their co-religionists to the seat of learning for the Mahomedans. They further said that the chief object of the late Sir Syed in founding the College was to make the Moslems of India loyal and useful citizens of the Empire, first by giving them sound education, secondly by training the youths of the community to be honest and manly, and thirdly by implanting in their minds a just appreciation of the benefits of the British rule in India. They were further glad to say that the character and success of the "Aligarh boy" had fulfilled the expectation of the founder and had won the recognition of the Government and the public alike.

Sir Roos Keppel replying to the address thanked the Trustees, staff and the students for the reception he received and congratulated them for the successful work done in the College. He further impressed his audience with the great importance of education among Mahomedens generally and those of the Frontier—a community for which he had a great love particularly. He then expressed his suprise to see every thing in this great flourishing garden of Mahomedan Education quite beyond his expectations. He again thanked them, and retired to the Lytton Library to breakfast with his hosts. After breakfast he received an address in Pushtu from the Frontier students. He replied to them in Pushtu, a language in which he has written several books.

Sir Roos Keppel left the College at about 1 o'clock amid loud cheers with a very high opinion for the gentlemen he met and the noble youths that he saw in the four-walled Cordova of the Indian Moslems.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 9th Feb.—The 75th C. I. are at Coimbatore just now for the manœuvres, but are expected back on the 17th.

The Batchelors of Trichinopoly have issued invitations for a ball on the 18th instant.

Trichinopoly excelled itself in the Variety Entertainment, organised by Mrs. Hamilton Cooke, which took place at the Railway Institute on Friday last. Our local talent was[illegible] denied by some extremely gifted strangers, admission was at popular prices and the house was filled to overflowing. The programme was a very full one, and as nearly every item was encored and responded to some three times, it was well into the small hours before we returned home. The programme opened with a very well played piano solo by Mr. Ezekiel, followed by a glee, "The Cockchafe," in which Captain Barbe, Mr. Ormsby, Dr. Hamilton Cooke, Mr. Farquharson and Mr. Ezekiel took part, their voices blending very well together. Then Mrs. Cooke appeared in character in her song "Pink Petti" from "Miss Hook of Holland." She looked, sang and danced as charmingly as usual, which is saying a good deal. Mr. Scott's song "How, How," from "The Geisha," also in character was very well done. He was a gorgeous Mikado followed by a bearer (Mr. Farquharson) carrying an enormous umbrella. His six wives, Miss McCloughin, Mrs. Lindsey, Miss Rowsell, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Armsby, and Mrs. Fraser, looked very fascinating in their pretty Japanese dresses. It was altogether a very pretty scene. Another song of the same kind, "Crocodile," from "The Blue Moon" was pretty and novel. Mr. Farquharson dressed as a Naval Officer was the head, and Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Armsby and Miss Rowsell formed the tail all dressed alike in white and red. A large stuffed crocodile running about the stage on wheels added to the fun. Miss McCloughin was particularly pleasing in both her songs, "Echo" and "Melisande in the Wood," which she sang very sweetly and which were loudly encored, and Mrs. Wright's well-trained and fine voice was heard to advantage in her song. Mr. B. G. McCloughin's song, "The light of Azas"; and Mr. Arton's song were very well received and deserved the encores they called forth. As for Mr. Ezekiel's violin playing, all I can say is that he is a brilliant and accomplished player. Mr. Scotts was excellent it his comic song which depicted the different styles of laughter. Mr. Winden was funny in his Scotch comic songs in character and kept the house in roars of laughter. Mr. Dudley is a born comedian and he soon reduced the audience to a state of helplessness; we literally laughed till our sides ached. His every action, word and look were comic in the extreme. Mr. Carmichael too was very funny in the comic song in the character of a curate a regular "Bath bun and acidulated drop" curate. I regret I do not remember the name of Mrs. Stephen's recitation; she recites very cleverly and held our attention throughout. The two duets in character were very well done and provided us with charming pictures. In "Sunflower," by Miss McCloughim and Mr. Carmichael with the following ladies as sunflowers:—Mrs. Lindsey, Miss Rowsell, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Armsby, Mrs. Scott and Miss E. Gerrard, the lady dancers looked very dainty and prettily dressed as sunflowers. This dance had, I believe been especially arranged by Mrs. Hamilton Cooke. The last item on the programme was "I am in love with the Man in the Moon" sung by Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Scott. When the curtain went up Mrs. Cooke, in a charming red Pierette costume, was discovered sitting on an enormous crescent moon singing a duet with Mr. Scott a Pierrot. Afterwards she descended to earth to dance a most fascinating dance with Pierrot. This scene was a remarkably pretty one and called forth most enthusiastic applause. I must not omit to mention the very able rendering of the accompaniments by Mrs. Rowsell and Mr. Kemble. Mrs. Hamilton Cooke is be congratulated on the success of the entertainment and deserves our hearty thanks for the delightful evening we spent.

CUDDAPAH.

Cuddapah, 9th Feb.—Notice has been given of the opening of a railway station for Horsley-konda Hill, on the Pakola Dharmavaram Branch Railway running through the sub-division of this District. The height of the Hill Station is said to be 4,100 feet. According to the information in the Forest Department, the top of the hill is 4,322 feet above the sea, and the village at the foot, Kandlamadugu, is 2,558 feet. Other hills in the neighbourhood are nearly as high as Horsley-konda, and one, Avalakonda, is higher, being 4,500 feet. But for them the view from the top of Horsleykonda would be uninterrupted all round. As it is, to the north the tops of the line of hills beyond Cuddapah and Siddhaut, 80 miles distant, can be seen on clear days. To the west and south-west a great part of Mysore lies spread out to the horizon, probably 100 miles distant, Nundydroog being in the near foreground and Bangalore not far beyond. To the south-east, Madanapalle is within easy vision, nestling at the foot of Basavakondas and the country beyond, extending over North Arcot, stretches out as if it were a plain. The hill is quite free from malaria, the one drawback to it being the uncertainty of the water-supply, and it, present inadequacy for any large number of people.

The line of narrow-gauge railway, already surveyed from Yerragudipad Station to Jammalamadagu, is being further surveyed from that town to Nandyal. There are rumours that farmers on the line of route have received notice to vacate the lands required, and that the construction of the embankments, etc., will begin in April. It is said that there are, after the junction at Yerragudipad, to be stations at Kallur, a village on the north bank of the Pennaar, at the large and wealthy town of Proddatur of course, at Islandriya, a small village on the road mid-way between Proddatur and Jammalamadagu, and beyond Jammalamadagu, at Nassam, in Kurnool District, a large village celebrated for its manufacture of lacquer fans, etc.

As mentioned in the Address of the District Board to H. E. the Governor on his visit to Cuddappah on the 16th December, 1908, it would a great advantage to have this railway of the metre gauge, and, instead of the junction being made at Yerragudipad, which is quite an unimportant station, running the metre line alongside the board-gauge main line five miles back towards Madras to Kamalapuram Station. The roadway and bridges are broad enough for the two lines. Kamalapuram is soon to be a taluq town. It has an abundant supply of water for all purposes, and a large station yard, and is a healthy place.

Over the main division of this district the great "cholam" harvest has now been cut, and over the major part of it threshed. In walking through villages the underground "patrala," or store chambers are everywhere seen opened and grain being poured them. The Cuddapah district, which has no often lain in the full tract of famine, is this year experiencing a welcome change. The outturn of "cholam," the great millet, has, on the whole, been a good one over its range of growth on the black cotton soils, and with prices so high, as they everywhere are independent cultivators are gathering great profits. Besides the actual grain produce, there has been a good outturn of straw, and the work carting and stacking it goes on into the night and keeps the farming people exceedingly busy.

The ragi harvest has yet to come, and fortunately there is a sufficient supply of water, so that it is growing well and promising to be a bumper crop. If it were not for the expected exportation to less favoured districts, poor people ought to be able to buy it at cheap rates and enjoy enough food for many weeks into the hot weather. It is said that this grain is one of the most prolific of plants, and that from one seed, 30,000 grains are produced. I have myself counted as many as 20,000 on the various heads and bunches growing from one root. It is a very nourishing food and the staple diet in some parts of the country. Paddy is coming on fairly well, but an account of the delay of the rains in the early part of the season, it was feared there would not be sufficient water to bring it to maturity, and so on many lands ragi was substituted. On the fields under Dougacherunder, the tank between Cuddapah town and the railway, the whole of the paddy crop has been affected by a disease and has produced only chaff, although on neighbouring lands full-eared stalks have grown.

At such a time of the year as this it is a wonder to find a large number of the members of the rural population able to find leisure to attend the usual cock-fights in great central groves of trees. It must mean that there is a considerable number of men who are not interested or concerned with agriculture themselves, or who depend so little on it as to need to send only the female members of their families to field or farm-yard labour. A raid of the Police on cock-fighting crowds would probably find the majority of the undesirables of the countryside gathered together.

BANGALORE

There were pleasant doings in Camp last night. It was guest night at the Officers' Mess, and a convival time was spent. The Y.M.C.A. had arranged an excellent concert for the benefit of the men, and a few ladies from Bangalore took part in the programme, their contributions being a pleasing addition to the programme. A banjo duet by Captain Burke and Mr. Plunkett was much applauded.

The work this morning was of a very interesting nature. The Regiment paraded at 6 a.m., under the command of Colonel Moore, and, with the exception of the Cadet Company under Lieutenant Williams, marched out to about the sixth milestone on the Madavaliam road, where they were halted. The operations took the form of an attack on a position. The general and special ideas were explained as follows:—A Khaki Force in Bangalore is invested in the town by a large force of the enemy (Blue) represented by the Cadet Company, and other imaginary troops having drawn a cordon round the town at a short distance beyond the Khaki advanced outposts. The B. R. V. are part of a relieving force sent out from Oosoor, with the object of breaking through the cordon to the relief of the beleagured garrison. The B. R. V. were co-operating with other troops (imaginary) and their right flank needed protection. The objective of the B.R.V. attack was a position supposed to be held by the enemy at or near the village of Birsandra. The cyclists having returned from a reconnaisance of the enemy's position, Colonel Moore made his dispositions. "B" Company, under Command of Captain Jackman, was told off to deliver the frontal attack and to hold the enemy's attention, while the "A" and "C" Companies, commanded by Lieutenant Davis and "D" and "E" Companies, under Captain Gibbs, attempted to turn the enemy's flank. The operation were skilfully carried out, and simultaneously as Lieutenant Davis attacked the enemy on the right flank, Captain Gibbs worked his men round to the extreme left and enveloping the enemy's right, and theoretically, drove them out at the point of the bayonet, breaking through the cordon and accomplishing the object of the manœuvre.

The Regiment reached Camp again at 10-30, after a good morning's work. A somewhat similar attack was carried out this afternoon, but time does not permit of my dealing with details in this letter.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN MYSORE.

The following is an extract from the Government Order reviewing the Report on the working of Agricultural Banks in Mysore during 1907-08:—

During the year under report, eleven banks which had ceased to serve any useful purpose were wound up, and there were twenty-five banks at the end of the year against thirty-six at the close of the previous year. With a few exceptions, the working of the banks has left much to be desired and it is a matter for regret that in spite of all the concessions made and encouragement given to them and the supervision bestowed on them, these banks should have failed in re-organising rural credit and providing the poor agriculturist with cheap capital, which is the main requisite for the improvement of his condition. The causes of this failure are many and has been explained in the Dewan's Addresses to the Representative Assembly as also in the reviews and reports on the working of these banks in the previous years. The Revenue Commissioner has suggested some alterations in the Articles of Association with a view to infuse more life, if possible, into these banks and his recommendations are under the consideration of Government. Judging by the success that has so far attended the Co-operative movement both in Mysore and in British India, it would seem that institutions, started under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, with the object of providing capital at reasonable rates of interest to poor agricultural borrowers, and likely to be attended with better results and have a career of greater usefulness than the Agricultural Banks.

THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST'S REPORT.

The following is the Government Order dealing with the last Report submitted by Dr. Lehmann, the Agricultural Chemist of Mysore, for the year 1907-08:—

Government have perused with interest the final Report submitted by Dr. Lehmann prior to the expiry of the term of his employment in Mysore. Government have in their Proceedings No. R. 6540-1—Agri. 170 06-2, dated the 9th April, 1908, expressed their appreciation of the services of Dr. Lehmann and have stated their general attitude with regard to the continuance of the work of the Agricultural Chemist's Department. The future conduct of Agricultural Research and experiment is still engaging the attention of Government and orders on the subject will be issued as early as practicable.

A substantial portion of the Report is devoted to a description of the experiments undertaken and proposed on the Hebbal Farm. The former series was intended for purposes of standardisation and is mainly interesting as showing the great difficulty of arriving at definite standards even in an area so restricted as that actually dealt with, and the caution that must be exercised in drawing conclusions from results obtained from experiments carried on for a short period only. Dr. Lehmann has laid out a series of experiments intended to throw light on certain important questions concerning the staple crops of Mysore, such as the best period for sowing, the best means of protecting them from the vicissitudes of the season and the crops that may be most usefully combined with them. It is believed that the present staff of the Farm will be able to carry on these experiments for the present on the lines thus clearly marked out, and the programme will doubtless be of much value to the superior staff when it is definitely constituted.

Some useful work was done during the year in the examination of several implements of agriculture with reference to their suitability to local conditions. These implements were displayed at the Dusserah Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and at other local Shows in the State and their uses were also demonstrated on the Experimental Farm. The Pennsylvania thrasher, costing Rs. 400, and a reaping machine, costing Rs. 240, are said to have attracted most attention and to be likely to prove popular with the ryots if facilities are afforded for procuring them. The subject is commended to the attention of the Revenue Commissioner.

Dr. L. C. Coleman M.A., P.h.D., took up the appointment of Entomologist and Mycologist in January last. A portion of the Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory has been assigned to his use and he has started investigations with reference to a variety of insect and fungoid pests, paying special attention to potato disease and to the "kole roga" that effects the "supari" gardens. The results of his investigations into the latter disease and of certain experiments directed to combating it are full of promise. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to give immediate intimation to Dr. Coleman of the appearance of insect pests or plant diseases in their districts. The ryots should be induced to co-operate in giving such information and in carrying out such preventive measures as Dr. Coleman my recommend. Government desire that Dr. Coleman should, as far as the time at his disposal permits, pay special attention to the study of the spike disease in sandal, the precise nature and causes of which have so far baffled investigation.

YERCAUD.

Yercaud, 11th Feb.—Stripping is over on most of the coffee estates, and on the whole planters are satisfied with their crops. Rain is not wanted for at least a month, for the trees must have a rest before the blossoming showers set in, which should bring out and set the blossom. The planters are all very pleased to see the price of coffee steadily rising and they all hope it will continue to do so.

A few days ago a serious accident occurred here. A well had to be deepened, and a man and a boy were engaged in drilling a hole for the dynamite charge, close to an old hole which had been drilled last year, in which it turned out there was a charge that had not exploded. The old charge suddenly went off, and the boy escaped with a few cuts and bruises; but the man had a finger blown off and sustained other minor injuries. They were both taken to the local hospital, and had their injuries attended to. The boy was discharged, but the man is still in hospital.

Yercaud is very empty just now, but I hear that nearly all the available houses have been taken for the coming season. "Belle Vue House" and its adjoining cottages have been taken by Miss Norfor as a boarding house. A new hotel, the Yercaud Hotel, has also been opened, the Manager being Mr. B. M. Varadaraja, the proprietor of the Yercaud Stores. The houses on the Phœnix Estate have been taken by him, and as he has managed a hotel before, he has great hopes of making his undertaking a success during the coming season.

This is essentially the off-season, and yet, it is the pleasantest time of the year up here. The weather is ideal just dow; a trifle warm in the sun, perhaps, in the middle of the day, but the mornings and evenings are perfect. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon, and no rain having fallen since the first few days in January, lawns and garden are looking brown and dry, but the trees and coffee are looking very well, the former especially, with their new growth of young leaves just appearing. It was very cloudy for a few days last week, but the rain luckily seems to have blown over.

BY THE WAY.

CHOPIN AND THE STIRLINGS

It is recalled by the Edinburgh "Despatch" that it was a Miss Stirling of Kippendavie to whom Chopin dedicated his "Deux Nocturnes" (Op. 55), published in 1844. Jane Stirling was one of his pupils in Paris, and there is good ground for believing that she fell in love with him. The rumour got abroad that they were to be married, and when the composer, already far gone in consumption, heard it, he said, "They have married me to Miss Stirling; she might as well marry Death."

THE COMPOSER AND THE SCOTS SUNDAY.

When Chopin paid his single visit to Scotland in 1848, he stayed part of the time with the Stirlings at Keir. Judging from his letters he was sadly bored. He complained especially of the Sundays: "No post, no carriage (not even for taking the air), no boat, not a dog to be seen: all desolate, desolate." Miss Stirling bought up £50 worth of tickets for his Edinburgh recital, but even this did not prevent him declaring of her and her sister: "My Scotch ladies are good, but so tedious that—God have mercy on us! They have so attached themselves to me that I cannot easily get rid of them." A year later and Chopin was at rest in Pere-Lachaise.

THE LATE LORD LEICESTER'S FATHER AND AFFORESTATION.

When "Coke of Norfolk," father of the late Lord Leicester, first went to Holkham, the land, it was said, was in so barren a condition that a noted wit of the day said to his wife: "All you will see there will be one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for it." Coke set to work to plant trees at the rate of fifty acres each year until he had made a circle which enclosed no less than 3,000 acres. From trees which had thus been planted as acorns in his early life a ship was built at Wells, in Norfolk, on which he and his family went aboard. As a practical result of his venture the estate was enriched by the fall of timber and underwood to the amount of £2,700 a year.

BURNS'S FAVOURITE WORD.

What was Burns's favourite word, as shown by his poetry? In view of the festival of the 25th, a contributor to the "Glasgow News" has had the curiosity to look up Mr. J. B. Reid's "Burns Concordance" and measure the amount of space devoted to certain words. In the result be found that Burns uses the word "heart" more than any other, the quotations under this word filling no fewer than six of the closely printed columns. "Lass," "friend," and "heaven" come next, each having about two columns.

FOGS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPY.

It is one of the many marvels of wireless te'egraphy that the ether waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog. Quite the opposite, in fact, is the case, for the effect on them of clear sunlight is so marked that they can only be sent, with equal initial power, less than half the distance by day than by night. For this reason Press despatches and long-distance messages sent by wireless telegraphy are, wherever possible, committed to the ether waves after sunset.

THE DIRTIEST TOWN IN EUROPE.

Which is the dirtiest town in Europe? Mr. Claud G. Steel, in "Travel and Exploration," awards the palm to Boryslaw, in the Carpathian oilfields. The squalor and filth of the main street (he says) almost baffle description . . . The unpleasant aroma that obtruded itself upon us, as we drove up the main street, testified to a total absence of any system of drainage, and the workmen's dwellings on either side, where the night-shift men lay huddled on piles of verminous mattresses and filthy rags, looked as inferior to the average London "doss" house as a pigsty to a palace. The inhabitants are scarcely less remarkable than the place itself. Mr. Steel likens Poland to the carcase of a lion that is being devoured by maggots. The simile is not a pleasant one, but a visit to Boryslaw will, he contends, show how apt it is.

THE FURKA PASS.

The Furka Pass, where Lieutenant Berkely-Hill, of the Middlesex Regiment, and a guide were killed by an avalanche leads over the St. Gothard, and is the highest carriage-road in Switzerland. Its construction was completed in 1837, the route extending from Obergestelen to Andermatt. As a triumph of civil engineering it is probably without equal, and in many places the road abuts upon the edge of a sheer precipice overhanging a tremendous glacier. About half-way up the steep slope beautiful views are to be obtained of the Alpine chain from Monte Leone to the Weisshorn as well as of the Oberland peaks of the Schreckhorn and the Finsteraarhorn.

PROLIFIC PENS.

If Mr. Frederick Day, who is lying dangerously ill at New York, is correctly credited with writing his novels at the rate of 90,000 words a week, he is certainly entitled to be called "the most prolific writer in the world." Our English novelists are content to go much more slowly. Mr. Crockett has produced as many as fifteen novels in six years, an average of perhaps 300,000 words annually; Miss Braddon wrote fifty-seven novels in thirty-eight years; Mr. Frankfort Moore, thirty-six in twenty-four years; Mrs. Macquoid, fifty-seven in thirty-seven years; and Mr. Jerome, sixteen in eleven years. But the average English fiction-writer is content if he or she produces one novel, of 100,000 words or more, yearly.

A FAMOUS CHINESE SCHOLAR.

The name of Dr. Ernest John Eitel will be a familiar one to many old residents in the Far East. News of his death in Australia has recently been received. Dr. Eitel was originally a missionary, first under the Basel Missionary Society, and then under the London Missionary Society. He took kindly to Chinese, and became exceedingly proficient in that language. He also was an aknowledged authority on Chinese Buddhism, and published several works on the subject. In 1878 he left mission duties and took over the educational work of Hongkong, and he left his impress on the character of the education of the Chinese there. Dr. Eitel was best known by his Cantonese dictionary. He was a man of very wide culture and much knowledge, both of books and men.

AMERICAN OPERA.

New York and Philadelphia, America's most fashionable cities, have been for the last few weeks in the midst of a perfect deluge of Grand Opera. Everybody in the "best" American society has been flocking to the principal opera houses, decked in their newest gowns and finest jewels. The audiences have been much more interested in the silks and satins, diamonds, and pearls worn by the occupants of the gorgeous boxes than by the performance. And the newspapers have dedicated six or seven times as much space to discussing the dresses of the distinguished patrons as they have to critiques of the operas. A well-known millionaire recently spent several thousand pounds in the hire and upkeep of his opera box for one season. He fitted up in the most gorgeous fashion an ante-room where, says "Home Chat," he could play cards with his friends when he grew tired of the music, and furnished the whole box with every aid to the comfort he could think of.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KAISER ON THE 'PHONE.

The German Emperor has his own way of using the telephone. Despite mistakes caused by the Kaiser's refusal to name himself at the opening of his conversation, he invariably introduces his telephoned orders merely with the words, "I command that," and so forth. As soon as the chief of department hears these words he motions that his subordinates must at once leave the room. The significance of this arrangement is supposed to be that the chief is having something like an audience with his Majesty, an that it would be presumptuous for a person not summoned to hear the Imperial voice to occupy the room into which its tones are conveyed. At the end of the conversation the Emperor walks away without saying good-bye, and the chief with whom he has conversed must listen for five or six minutes afterwards to make sure that orders have been completed. Then he calls back his assistants, and the usual etiquette is resumed.

"THE LUCK OF MUNCASTER."

The appointment of Lord Muncaster to the Hon. Coloneley of the 5th Battalion, Border Regiment, is an exceedingly popular one, for his Lordship is a fine soldier with a fine record. He served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea, taking part in the assault on the Redan, and he has a medal and clasp. For twenty years he had a seat at intervals in the House of Commons, but has not been seen Westminster since 1892. He is now Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland, in which county the Penningtons have been settled for seven and a half centuries; and they originally held Muncaster under the Lucies, Barons of Egremont, by knights' service. It was at Muncaster that Henry VI. was sheltered after the battle of Towton, in 1461, by Sir John Pennington, to whom the monarch, so the legend goes, gave a glass cup, since known as the "Luck of Muncaster." Attached to it there is a tradition that "as long as the 'Luck of Muncaster' remains unsmashed there will never be a male heir wanting for Muncaster Castle."

MR. BALFOUR'S LAPSES OF MEMORY.

Mr. Balfour is frequently the victim of absent-mindedness. Once in a speech he referred to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Sir Henry Bannerman, Sir Charles Bannerman, and Mr. Bannerman. Only a short time ago he spoke of Lord Northampton as Sir Henry Fowler and Sir William Fowler. There was another entertaining instance some time back at a Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall. "Where do I sit?" asked Mr. Balfour, with a bland note of inquiry. A surprised official pointed to the chair. Mr. Balfour, seemingly, had totally forgotten that he was to preside over the meeting.

MILLIONS OF READERS.

The Rev. Silas K. Hocking, who has been urging that a man ought not to be judged merely by what he does, but by what he tries to do as well is one of the most vigorous speakers and writers of the day, and he is said to command a larger public than any other living English novelist. Mr Hocking has been a writer ever since his boyhood, and he was only seventeen when he first began to express himself on paper; but before he had finished many chapters of his story his characters became so hopelessly entangled that he gave up in despair. However, his gift of story-telling was evidently only slumbering, for some years afterwards he tried again, and wrote a story which appeared in a provincial paper, and which, later on, was accepted by a London publisher. From that time forward Mr. Hocking has never looked back, and now he has a following of readers who number over two millions. His devotion to his work is one of the pleasantest things in a singularly busy and useful life. "I should have written stories, I think," he once said, "even if I had never found a publisher. It was in my blood." Some idea of Mr. Hocking's popularity in his own county—Cornwall—may be gathered from the fact that when some time ago the townsfolk of St. Austell were invited to bring a book each for the workhouse library, twenty different people brought twenty different books by Mr. Hocking, while Charles Dickens was represented by only ten volumes.

A CANDID CRITIC.

Mr. Hocking once had an amusing experience in a railway carriage. Seated in the same compartment with him were a clergyman and a young woman who was reading a book. The clergyman asked her what she was reading, whereupon she told him it was a work by Silas K. Hocking. The clergyman expressed his great regret, as he objected strongly to books by that author. Mr. Hocking was greatly amused, and broke in upon the conversation by asking which of his books the reverend gentleman objected to in particular. "Oh, all of them" was the reply. Mr. Hocking managed to obtain the admission from him that he had never read one of the maligned works himself, but he had based his opinion upon hearsay. The author did not say any more until the train stopped at the station, and then he very politely handed his travelling companion his card, and got out. The look of astonishment on the face of Mr. Hocking's critic when he came to know the identity of his travelling companion must have been almost as painful as it was amusing to witness.

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S FIRST BOOK.

Principal Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, whose resignation is to take effect at Easter, comes of a family who has given Dissenters twelve ministers in two generations. A miller's son, born just over seventy years ago on the other side of the Tweed, he found his first congregation among farmers and miners at Bathgate, West Lothian. In those days, it is said of him, he rose every morning at half past five for the purpose of study. He had a consuming passion for reading. His first book he found one afternoon while walking along Princes Street, Edinburgh. In an area below the street an auction was taking place. The auctioneer was holding up a copy of Robertson's "History of Greece," but there was no demand for it, and the auctioneer's eagerness to sell prompted Andrew Fairbairn to offer the whole of his capital, which amounted to three-pence. When the book was knocked down to him, young Fairbairn ran up the street and did not stop running till he was home again. He read the book through, and he has been reading and writing books ever since.

THE GENERAL'S STORY.

Brigadier-General Stuart-Wortley, who has been telling of a wager the German Emperor did not accept, once told a good story of an unemployed man who did not want work. One day on his estate in Hampshire a man came to him for work. "Yes," replied the General, "go to my bailiff and he will give you a spade, and I will pay you sixteen shillings a week." Thank Heaven, observed the man, devoutly, "I can't tell you how much I am obliged to you. The man then disappeared, and in two weeks' time the General observed written on his gate the following words: "Do not apply for work here, because you will get it."

THE VOLUNTARILY UNEMPLOYED.

Like so many of his countrymen, Dr. Fairbairn has a fund of dry humour. In a speech once he told how a gentleman of the "voluntarily unemployed" class approached his house. "Is his rivinence in?" the maid, who had opened the door, smiled at this designation of her master, and replied, "Yes he is in, but very busy. What is the message?" "Tell him I'm a Scotchman and a Presbyterian an' I'd like a little assistance." "You have come to the wrong place," said the maid; "My master is Irish and a Methodist." "Glory be!" ejaculated the unabashed Irishman. "Sure, me mother was Irish an' her father was a Methodist. That's where I got a bit of the brogue, an' as for me Methodist grand-father, he was a great hand for attendin' mass in that Church."

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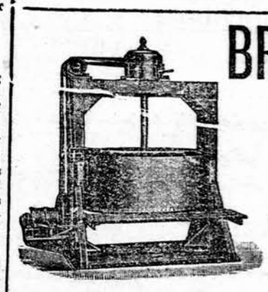
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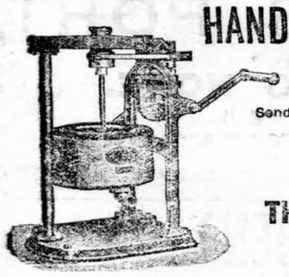

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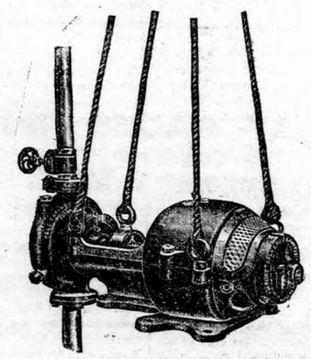

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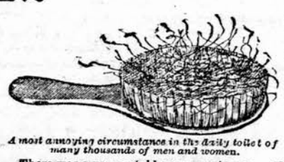

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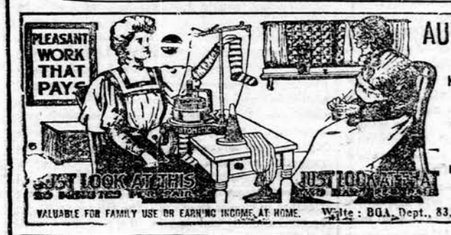

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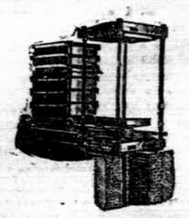

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